New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible] COLLEGE REUNION.

The Alumni' Welcome to Dr. Nott.

Dr. Nott's Reception.

More than one hundred graduates of Union College met last evening in the small chapel of the New-York University, to see and converse with the venerable President of that institution, to inaugurate a system of measures, and to take steps for the erection of a "Graduate's Hall," in connection with the long-projected Central Chapel. Among those present were Bishop Potter, of New-York and of Pennsylvania; Rev. Drs. De Witt and Campbell; Judge Edmonds; Aaron Clark, Ex-Mayor of the City of New-York; Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst; Hiram Barney, Esq.; Alex. W. Bradford; R. M. Blatchford; Hon. Wm. Taylor; Hon. Preston King; Judge John A. Lott; Alfred C. Cummings; John Bigelow; and many others who have obtained distinction in the professions.

Sometime previous to the organization of the meeting the venerable Dr. Nott appeared and received the congratulations of his pupils. Although eighty-[illegible] years of age, he seemed free from ailments, and evidently enjoyed the occasion very much.

Soon after 8 o'clock Bishop Potter, of New-York, came forward and said such a meeting as that which they proposed to hold should be presided over by some one of distinction. He saw many such before him, and from them he would nominate for

PRESIDENT, REV. DR. DE WITT.

The nomination was unanimously approved. And on taking the Chair, the Rev. Doctor said he very sensibly felt the kindness they had shown him in selecting him to preside over such a meeting. He was aware, however, that he owed it to the circumstance of his being an old graduate of Union College; a College which he entered two years after the venerable Dr. Nott became its President. This was the fiftieth year since his entry there. Time had passed on, and in the providence of God Dr. Nott had been permitted to continue to preside over that institution. Since that time thousands had gone out from that institution; and he saw that it was good that they should gather together. And at such a time it was a pleasure to be able, as they were, to greet most cordially their venerable and respected President.

When the reverend doctor had concluded, Hiram Barney, Esq., was appointed Secretary of the meeting. Judge Edmonds then arose, and offered the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That association among the Alumni of Union College, resident in the City of New-York, cannot but be at once profitable and pleasant to them, not only in renewing the recollection of the associations of their boyhood, but also in establishing the principles of their manhood; and therefore it would be well for the Alumni resident in the City to have occasional meetings and thus contribute to a more general intercommunication among their fellow graduates throughout the country.

Resolved, That the Alumni of Union owe to their Alma Mater and its venerable head a debt of gratitude which they can best pay by watching over its interests and endeavoring to enlarge its means of usefulness.

Resolved, That to this end those here present recommend and earnestly invite all the graduates of Union College to assemble at Schenectady, on the evening of the next Commencement day, to organize a permanent association.

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed to nominate proper officers for said association and to procure an address to be then delivered.

JUDGE EDMONDS' WELCOME TO DR. NOTT.

When the Judge had finished reading the above resolutions he said:

I should do injustice to my own feelings and I doubt not to those of my brother graduates here present, were I to permit these resolutions to be offered to their consideration without some expression of the homage which fill my bosom. It is difficult for me to [illegible] or suppress the emotions with which I arise in the presence of one who for more than half a century has been distinguished for his profound and accurate knowledge of the human heart, for his eloquence as a divine and his ability as a man of the world, but whom I am fond of regarding as the guide and instructor of my wayward youth, who had instilled into me principles which have influenced my whole after life, as well in the domestic circle as in my professional avocations, in the halls of the Legislature and on the bench, when engaged in the divine attribute of administering justice among men.

It is not for his having sent forth hosts of men eminent for their classic lore and profound science that I am disposed to honor him, but mainly because of the admirable fitness of his pupils for the practical walks of life. In every position of society which they have occupied, they have displayed the excellence of the teachings they have received, by their adaption to the duties devolving upon them, and the efficiency of their action in all that relates to man's advancement and prosperity.

But I honor him still more for the enlarged spirit of mental freedom which he has instilled into every heart submitted to his care. Everywhere, in public and in private life, they have displayed that earnest love of freedom which has ever characterized their venerable instructor. In good and in evil, amid obloquy and contempt, and in defiance of opposition and of violence, they have ever been true to his teachings, in maintaining the largest freedom of the human intellect.

For this especially do I honor him.

Happy old man! standing, as he does, on the verge of the grave, yet in the full vigor of his mental manhood, he can look back and behold how many minds he has elevated—how many hearts he has purified—how many intellects he has enlarged—and forward, and observe how forcibly he has made his mark upon the approaching future. The seed he has sown in times past is beginning to display its flowers and its fruit.

The footprint in the sand shows that Hercules has been even in the desert wastes of life. He has climbed the holy hill, and now, from Pisgah's height, he can behold the promised land in the near distance, and now, like the setting sun, his light becomes more mellow and his disc grows larger as he descends to the horizon.

For my part, Mr. Chairman, I shall be right glad by association with my fellow-graduates, to contribute my part to render fitting honor to our reverend and dearly loved instructor—such honor as not even

Ilion paid
When peaceful slept her Hector's shade—

the honor, namely, of the homage of our affection.

The remarks of the Judge were received with expressions of favor, and when he had concluded, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

The resolutions were read again and amended so that the Committee to be appointed should be a Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of Hon. William Taylor the following were appointed such

COMMITTEE.

Thomas Dewitt,	W. W. Phillips,	John Bigelow,
Horatio Potter,	A. W. Bradford,	George W. Titus,
William Kent,	Augustus Schell,	O. D. F. Grant,
John A. Lott,	J. W. Edmonds,	Hiram Barney.

Hon. R. M. Blatchford now offered a resolution calling upon the graduates to contribute for the erection of a "Graduate's Hall." He spoke of Yale and Harvard as having such halls, and deemed it of the utmost importance that Union should have one.

By general request Dr. Nott was now called upon to address the meeting.

REMARKS OF DR. NOTT.

In compliance with the request he rose and spoke nearly as follows:

It is now more than fifty years since Union College, unprovided with buildings, unprovided with apparatus, unprovided with a library, having but one Professor, and loaded with debt, was committed to my charge. It became at once apparent that if that Institution was ever to become of use to the world, these wants must be provided for, and provision made for the education of the masses from whence pupils must be supplied. It also became apparent that the existing system of Collegiate education must be so modified as to meet the exigencies and harmonize with the Government of the country. To effect this modification, so far as Union College was concerned, [illegible] decided on. Hence the different courses of study, the paternal system of government, the adaptation of the College buildings to the execution of such a system, and connecting the same with gardens, groves, experimental farming grounds, and a College cemetery, now becoming matters of fact and realization, have long since existed in purpose, and in plan matured and settled, waiting for execution. In the meantime, nothing has been done for present effect; but, on the contrary, to lay a sure and broad foundation for the realization in the future, of a great and useful institution, has been the predominant and abiding object of pursuit. Cheered by the prospect of ultimate success, notwithstanding the long delay and many trials through which they have been called to pass, the friends of Union College have been content "to bide their time." That time has at length arrived, and we in the good Providence of God, have been spared to welcome its arrival—and having so been spared, and now that the minority of Union College has been passed, it is a happiness while reflecting on that minority, to be assured, that even during its continuance, that institution has not been altogether a useless member of the Republic of letters. Not now to dwell on the four thousand educated men she has sent forth into the world; not now to insist on those distinguished jurists, and physicians, and divines, with which she has enriched the learned professions, and pointing to whom she may proudly say as the mother of the Gracchi said, pointing to her sons, "These are my jewels."

But not now, to insist on these things it has been the privilege of Union College on more than one occasion, to have it in her power, to exert a most benign and efficient influence in behalf of all the other existing institutions of learning in the State; and well she has improved that privilege. When in 1804 application was made to the Legislature in behalf of Union College, application was also made in behalf of Common Schools—and it was chiefly owing to the advocacy of the friends of Union College that the Common School Fund, that noble fund which has accomplished so much of good in the past, and is so full of promise for the future, was established. When, in 1814, application was again made to the Legislature in behalf of Union College, and after a bill prepared for the exclusive benefit of that Institution had been introduced, and favorably acted on, and after it became apparent that it would pass by large majorities in both Houses, the friends of Hamilton College, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of Columbia College, applied to the President of Union College, for his consent, to provide in the same bill for their respective institutions. That consent was cheerfully given; and, in addition to the grant to Union College, originally provided for in said bill, the further grant of $40,000 was made to Hamilton College, of $30,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the State Botanical Garden, now so valuable to Columbia College. Owing to causes not needful now to mention, the grants made to Union College were not fully realized till 1849. In the meantime, the President had procured the passage of a law authorizing a connection between the educational system of the College with that of the city of Schenectady. In 1853 the trust deed of the President to the College was revised, reëxecuted and delivered, and in 1855 the contemplated connection between the educational systems of the College and the City was finally consummated. Since that consummation, a Union Free School has been established in the old College edifice, in which over 1,800 children are receiving their education. This School is admitted to be the model school of the State; and were it claimed to be of the entire Union, that claim even, it is believed, would not be deemed arrogant. Candidates adequately prepared in the Academical Department of this School receive their tuition free of charge through their entire college course. Advantages so peculiar and so great cannot fail, as the facts become known, to render Schenectady a chosen residence for parents having children to educate. Indeed the influence thereof on the public mind has already become apparent, and residences are sought there faster than they can be supplied. In addition to the establishment of this school, so full of promise, two new edifices have been erected, one for the Chemical and Philosophical, and one for the Geological, Mineralogical and Mining Departments. An ample and elegant suit of rooms has also been fitted up for the Engineering Department. The Chemical and Engineering Department are more extensive and richer, and more perfect in their provisions than any in the United States, and inferior to none, it is believed, existing elsewhere. Under the Trust Deed of the President, three professorships and ten scholarships have already been filled, and provision is made in that deed for filling fourteen more professorships, and one hundred and twenty-nine scholarships, and also for the establishment of an observatory, of a library, geological, and mineralogical, and historical cabinets, for chemical and philosophical apparatus, and for different courses of lectures. For all these objects, it is believed that the provision made is ample, and that it will progressively and speedily become available, so that the future of Union College promises to be such as will render it hereafter more and more an object of interest and desire of her Alumni to return to their paternal home, at her annual and other festivals. And it only remains to provide an edifice sufficiently ample in its dimensions for their accommodation, and worthy by its architectural expression for such a destination. Thus my life has graciously been prolonged to accomplish, in behalf of Union College, all that I had contemplated. But though it has been so spared—and though the other contemplated edifices are provided for, and the future of that College promises to be all that her dispersed Alumni could desire, still one humiliating want is felt. No building exists on the premises or in the City of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the Alumni with a place of meeting, and of sufficient appropriate architectural expression to render it worthy of such a destination. Now that monumental building which has been so long exhibited in plan, standing on the central mound between the colleges is such a building—and it is proposed to provide for its erection by the gratuitous contribution of the dispersed alumni, and that of such other individuals as may be induced to coöperate with them in the attainment of so desirable an object, and to appropriate said building, when erected, to the double purpose of supplying the under-graduates with a chapel for their daily devotions, and the Alumni with a Hall for reassembling at their annual and other festivals, now more than ever so desirable, for the purpose of reviving their college reminiscences, becoming acquainted with each other's subsequent trials and triumphs, and concerting plans for each other's future welfare and the welfare of their common *alma mater* and their common country. To give effect to this purpose *the meeting of this evening has, by some of the* older graduates been called, and at whose urgent request I have consented to be present. And meeting here as I do, and doubtless for the last time, with so many trained in an institution over which I have been permitted to preside so long—soon to be called to resign that charge, it is but the bidding of nature that I should avail myself of the occasion to commit afresh to you the future of that institution; to you, by way of eminence, beloved pupils, whom I once taught and counseled and prayed for, and whom I still love with a parent's love, and confide in with a parent's confidence—you will live after me, and live, I trust, to advocate your Alma Mater's cause, sustain her reputation and perpetuate her system of kindly parental discipline, so that through your instrumentality, who are to be left behind me there shall be sent abroad from Union College as from some great central source of power an influence for good, that shall continue to tell upon the destinies of the State and the world. To insure this result and enable you with the other living alumni to execute with the greater fidelity the sacred trust that must soon devolve upon you, this central building, your future place of meeting (and the place where prayer to God is from age to age to be daily offered,) must, and chiefly by your liberality, be erected. I am aware that the claims of charity are numerous, constant and, I had almost said, oppressive. And I might have so said, had it not been written: "He that watereth shall be watered," and he shall be so. And let it be remembered—gratefully remembered—that the graduates of Union College have, in the good providence of God, generally been prospered—many of them eminently so. This prosperity, be it also remembered, has not been granted for your own exclusive benefit, but in trust for the benefit of others. It is thus God makes you His almoners for the relief of the poor, and His agents, His honored agents, for the execution of great and noble enterprises in behalf of the public; and no investments in such enterprises are so secure or so productive as those made in furtherance of public permanent institutions. These investments, when wisely made, make their returns in blessings, not only through life, but in death also. In death—in reviewing, in that honest hour, the record of misspent time, of neglected opportunities, of squandered treasures or treasures applied for mere personal and selfish ends—in reviewing that record, in that honest hour, it will be a consolation for the eye to alight occasionally on entries, concerning which, looking up to God, we can say, "This and this have I given for thine and for righteousness' sake."

The enterprise now in question, if executed in the right spirit, will secure to each subscriber at least one such entry. Let it then be so executed. Yes, let that long-expected central edifice as it rises, rise in evidence of a far-seeing and enlightened policy on the part of the Alumni who shall rear it. And thus reared, there let it stand as a [illegible] of their liberality—as an example to their posterity and an incentive to noble deeds to those who shall [illegible] them. For the accomplishment of such an object some of you can afford to give liberally,—some less liberally, and some perhaps but little. Let no one withhold his subscription on that account. The scholar's as well as the widow's mite is precious, for there is a blessing in it. Believing as I do in the future growth and controlling influence of Union College in forming the character of the rising generation, and thus acting indefinitely, and, as I trust, for good, on the destinies of the Republic during ages to come, I should, were I a graduate, consider it among the fortunate incidents of my life to be permitted to head the subscription for carrying into execution an enterprise so marked with wisdom and so rich in promise. On some of you will devolve this privilege, and on all of you who may so desire that of enrolling your names among the names of those Alumni here, and elsewhere, who purpose by their free-will offerings to leave behind them, in a finished place for future reassembling, an abiding memorial of their public spirit and filial duty, and by no single act of charity to which you will be hereafter called, will you be likely to do more for the cause of science, of humanity, and of religion, than by that act of charity to which you are now invited. Beloved pupils, the starred names of the departed loved ones that meet the eye on every page of our triennial catalogue, admonish us that the journey of life is a short journey, and a journey to the sepulchre—and therefore, that whatever we purpose to do on this earth for our country, and our God, must be done quickly. I have been young and now am old, and as I stand before God to-night, I declare that nothing I have ever given in charity is regretted. O, no! It is the riches we keep that perish; that we give away in charity abides with us forever; it impresses itself on our characters and tells on our eternal destiny; for the habit of charity formed in this life will accompany us to the next. The bud which begins to open here will bloom in full expansion hereafter, to delight the eye of angels and beautify the Paradise of God. Let us, then, now and on every fit occasion hereafter, practice that liberality which in death we shall approve, and reprobate the parsimony we shall then condemn.

The remarks of the venerable Doctor elicited many marks of approval, and when he had resumed his seat, the following were appointed a Committee to raise contributions:

Richard M. Blatchford,	George N. Titus,
Stephen Cambreling,	Oliver D. F. Grant,
Aaron Clark,	Alexander W. Bradford,
John A. Lott,	Augustus Schell,
Hiram Barney.	

After a few remarks from Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, the meeting adjourned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Debates—Percy Walker and the Late News from Nicaragua—Senator Wilson's Kansas Bill—Modification of the Tariff, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The House debates to-day, were rather dull. PERCY WALKER, who has had the floor for several days for a speech in favor of WALKER and Nicaragua, *yielded it to-day*. The late news from Nicaragua has evidently taken the starch out of his speech. He will probably await more favorable advices. Meantime, Fillibusterism is at a discount.

Mr. RUSK's important joint resolution extending the time *for filing releases under the Texas Debt* bill until the 1st of January, 1858, will pass the Senate.

Senator WILSON to-day introduced his bill to amend the act to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It was referred to the Committee on Territories. Taking into consideration the present position of the Democracy with reference to Kansas, some curiosity is felt as to its treatment.

It is generally agreed now that the struggle on the general subject of the modification of the Tariff, including free wool, railroad iron and sugar, shall commence on the first Tuesday in January, and continue until it shall be disposed of.

The opposition to free wool is much more decided than had been anticipated. The wool-growers are operating silently, but judiciously and with power. The iron interests ditto.

THALBERG's concert to-night was brilliantly successful. He will give another on Saturday. S.

Gov. Geary's Kansas Correspondence—His Action in the Case of Hays, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The President's Message communicating a letter and Journal from Gov. GEARY was laid before each House to-day. In addition to what has been already stated of GEARY's sayings to the President under date Nov. 22, it appears by GEARY's Journal that the Free-State men complained that none but Free-State men were arrested and cast into prison, and that when Pro-Slavery men were arrested for crime, they were discharged. While Gov. GEARY was addressing them to convince them they were in error, and while eulogizing the impartial administration of Justice, news arrived of the release of HAYS, the murderer of BUFFUM, whereupon Gov. GEARY fearlessly pronounced the act of Judge LECOMPTE in discharging HAYS, against whom the Grand Jury had found a bill of indictment for murder in the first degree, as a judicial outrage without precedent, as well as discourteous to him, as he had been the means of arresting HAYS and he should have been consulted; that the act was greatly calculated to endanger the public peace and destroy the entire influence of the feeling which he was laboring, day and night, to inaugurate here, and to bring the Court and Jury into utter contempt, that he would treat the *decision of Judge LECOMPTE as a nullity, and* proceed upon the indictment for murder for the rearrest of HAYS, as if he had merely escaped; that he would submit the matter to the President, being well assured that he would permit no judicial officer in Kansas to forget his duty and trifle with the public peace by making a decision abhorrent to public justice, and grossly steeped in partiality. Whereupon the Governor issued his warrant for the rearrest of HAYS, &c.

Two other white men submerged in the Midlothian Coal Mines, have been rescued, and great efforts were making to save the others.

A Democratic View of the Movement in Congress on the Slave-trade—Cabinet rumors.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

The Etheridge and Orr resolutions, which passed the House to-day, possess more significance than appears on the surface. It has been understood for several days that the National Southern Democrats would introduce into the House some kind of a test question, which should show up the contemptible weakness, even under existing auspices, of the "divine right" Slavery faction, in the Slave States. It had not yet been decided how this should be done; but the plan itself got to the ears of the Anti-Buchanan Know-Nothings, who resolved to make capital of it for themselves, and take the wind out of the sails of their rivals. Hence the resolution of the member from Tennessee, which fell like a thunderbolt upon the ears of Mr. BUCHANAN's friends in the House; and which would have been as fatal to their tactics as a defeat without a battle, but for the bungling manner in which it was framed, and the presence of mind displayed by Mr. ORR. It was, in substance, what the Democrats wanted; but they desired to bring the question forward themselves. The uninitiated were of course staggered; the *per se* immoral part of the resolution could not be subscribed to by those who had maintained, until within a month, that Slavery is the highest possible blessing for the colored race! Here was a quandary! But precisely out of this "nettle danger" Mr. ORR managed, with incomparable adroitness, to "to pluck the flower safety." Mr. ETHERIDGE's resolution was finally left to its fate, and those voted for or against it who would; but the instant it was disposed of, and the Southern Know-Nothings were preparing to chuckle over their apparently successful thimble-rigging, up sprung the member from South Carolina, and laid before the House an improvised Anti-Slavery platform, which the *whole South have resolved to maintain throughout Mr. Buchanan's Administration*. Regardless of theories, it sets forth the simple fact that the Slave-Trade is "*unwise and inexpedient.*" A murmur of applause ran through the House as it was read. The elation of the Democrats was extreme, and the Southern Know-Nothings were equally crest-fallen. The ethical superfluity of Mr. ETHERIDGE's resolution was manifest in an *instant*. No excuse existed for not adopting the last *resolution, which did not exist for the first*; and those who could not subscribe to the latter were rejoiced at the opportunity of escaping from the enigmatical position into which they had been placed by the former. The *bona fide* Pro-Slavery strength was elicited and it consisted of SEVEN VOTES in the whole House of Representatives! The excitement with which the House broke up was intense. The proceedings of the day were regarded as a complete indorsement of the programme which is proposed by the incoming Administration, and as a bright augury of speedy return to quietude and good feeling on the subject of Slavery.

As I have continued to assure you for over a month, no one is acquainted with the intentions of Mr. BUCHANAN respecting the formation of his Cabinet. Since my last letter, however, I have been made acquainted with the general *theory* of Cabinet-making Mr. BUCHANAN has adopted, and which will be equally startling and gratifying to your readers. The old-fashioned Democratic usage has never been to select the best-qualified persons for Cabinet position from any part of the Union; but to choose only from those States which have given Democratic majorities. The consequence has not unfrequently been, that second or third rate statesmen have been entrusted with interests which demanded the highest talent in the nation; and that prominent demagogues have been rewarded, while politicians of ability and integrity have been neglected. Mr. BUCHANAN has formed the noble resolution of trampling under foot a custom which is disgusting to patriotic Democrats, of enlarged national views, and which necessarily tends to perpetuate the most sordid description of political ethics. He believes that it is the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the country, entirely regardless of the exclusive claims which may be made by any section or locality, to look out *everywhere for the best men*—those who unite attachment to Democratic principles with wisdom, industry, *moderation and uprightness*—and when they shall have been found, to admit them to his counsels, and entrust them with the responsible cares and duties of Cabinet position. If Massachusetts, New-York, Maine or Ohio can produce an individual so well fitted to enter the Cabinet, that his equal cannot be selected elsewhere, I predict that no difficulty will be permitted to arise on the ground of the Republican majorities given by those States. I know, for instance, that the question has been anxiously asked, at Wheatland, whom there is in the State of New-York, who unites the qualifications of high ability, undoubted patriotism and sound Democratic principle, with the requisite experience, and who is not identified with the ultraists of either the Hard or the Soft faction. The *wave of the hand, and the cold, quiet smile* with which the names of all applicants, thus far, have been received, has been the most dignified reply to their *self-certificated* pretensions. I know, too, that Senators, members of *Congress*, and others who are most in intimate correspondence with Mr. BUCHANAN, do not hesitate to express the *conviction that* TOUCEY, *of Connecticut*, and Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, (Ex Attorney-General,) of Maine, will have portfolios placed in their hands. Nor would it at all surprise me, if the last of the three Cabinet members who will be taken from the North, were to be selected from the State of New-York. I am convinced that Mr. BUCHANAN has not confided to a single person living his absolute determination (if any has been formed) with regard to the Cabinet—but *feathers are beginning to fly before the wind*.

The friends of Mr. CASS trundle him continually before the public, and his name is wheeled round and round, in the usual beaten track, by the newspapers and circles that are attached to his interests; but the claims of the garrulous old man will lead to nothing. BRIGHT tries very hard to make an impression, but fails. His unpopularity at the South is extreme, and his ability in acquiring a fortune has been more conspicuous than as a legislator. SLIDELL prefers his place in the Senate, and will accept of no other. ORR will be a candidate for the Speakership of the next House, and will be elected, beyond a doubt.

New-York politics attract much attention, and the letters of your "Occasional Correspondent" are acknowledged, by those who know "what is what," to present an impartial view of the relations between the 85,000 and the [illegible]. The squirms of the latter are amusing to behold, and some of them have lately established a species of private correspondence with persons here, which I shall speak of in a few days.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

On motion of Mr. DODGE a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all letters addressed to that Department by Gov. WILSON SHANNON, late Governor of Kansas, by Col. SUMNER, relative to Kansas affairs, which [illegible] heretofore communicated.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. BROWN gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the construction of a railroad and telegraph communication between the Atlantic coast and the Pacific.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill amendatory of the act to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

FURTHER TIME TO THE TEXAS CREDITORS.

On motion of Mr. RUSK, the joint resolution granting further time to the creditors of Texas to present their claims and other purposes was taken up.

Mr. RUSK explained and advocated the resolution, which extends the time to Jan. 1, 1858, and repeals the proviso in the former act for the distribution *pro rata* of the residue to those who have filed their releases.

Mr. BENJAMIN thought the resolution ought not to pass, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, in order that it might have thorough investigation.

Motion negatived.

The subject was then debated at some considerable length, but no final action was taken.

AMENDING THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill, in addition to the Act to more effectually provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that it was intended to remedy certain defects in criminal law, saying it had been found that for the crime of manslaughter when committed on the high seas, the person not dying until he arrived on shore, there was no punishment. Instances have occurred where an individual committing such a crime had escaped on this ground. This bill proposed to remedy that defect. There was also an omission of a similar character with reference to a case of poisoning taking place at sea, in which the person does not die until he reaches the shore. For this no punishment was provided in the existing law. He then alluded to this singular anomaly in criminal law, that the offence of assault with a dangerous weapon where death does not ensue, is now punishable by three years' imprisonment at hard labor; but the same offence when death ensues, is punished by three years' imprisonment without hard labor, which, he said, seems very inconsistent with justice. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. WHITFIELD introduced a bill providing for the assessment of damages sustained by the loss and destruction of property belonging to the citizens of Kansas, during the recent disturbances in said Territory.

Also a bill establishing a District Court at Leavenworth City, and at other places in Kansas; and a bill establishing two additional Land Districts in Kansas.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Indian, Civil and Army appropriation bills.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

IMPORTATION OF INDECENT WORKS OF ART.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, also reported a bill amending the 28th section of the Tariff Act of August, 1842, so as to prohibit the importation of indecent and obscene prints, transparencies, statuettes, etc.; parties offending to be proceeded against in due course of law, and the offensive articles to be destroyed.

The bill was passed.

REDUCING THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the further consideration of the bill reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes, reported last session, was postponed until the first Tuesday in January.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The debate on the President's annual Message was resumed.

Mr. NICHOLS contended, notwithstanding the assertions of the President, that the agitation of the Slavery question is the legitimate consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It ill became the Executive, in the face of the policy indorsed by him, to make use of such language as he had done in condemnation of those who differed with him. It was said that those who oppose the policy of the Administration are Abolitionists. He held, in the broadest sense, that Congress may govern the Territories and exclude Slavery, or any other institution it may deem injurious to their prosperity. If this made him an Abolitionist he was one. With the object of supplying some pages in political history, which had been omitted by the Democrats in this discussion, he would refer to the speeches of Mr. DOUGLAS and others in 1848, articles in newspapers and proceedings of Democratic Conventions, and Legislatures, to show that in the Democratic Party there is much difference of opinion relative to the Slavery question—a large portion advocating the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories. Notwithstanding this, those who, as a party, hold similar opinions, are denounced in offensive terms by the President, who has added insult to injury. The very men who opposed Mr. FREMONT's election charged his friends with hostility to the prevention of Slavery, and this was done to conciliate popular sentiment in the Free States. As to the threat of disunion in the event of Mr. FREMONT's election, made by the Democrats, such fears existed only in the heated and disordered brain of politicians, and not in the hearts of the people.

Mr. CRAWFORD approved of every word in the President's Message. He believed, notwithstanding their denials that the Republicans were prepared to interfere with the institutions of the Slave States. Refraining to come forward boldly and manfully, meeting their political adversaries face to face, they undertake to attack Slavery at the outposts and destroy the *institutions in the States where it exists*, by breaking down the guarantees of the Constitution which secures to the Slaveholder his property. The project of the Republicans, he contended, was revolutionary, and he proceeded to show, from events in the recent canvass and from the history of the past, that those who are absolutely in favor of excluding Slavery from the Territories and from the arsenals and dockyards of the District of Columbia, &c., are likewise in favor of interfering with the institution in the Slave States.

Mr. JONES of Tenn. argued that no express power had been delegated to Congress to establish Territorial Government, but, holding a large extent of soil, the Constitution gives authority for the application of rules under which the country shall be settled, and the public lands sold. Then, in accordance with this first principle, the law organizing Nebraska and Kansas derived its vitality from the implied consent of the freemen who settle the country. They should be allowed to exercise the right to frame their own institutions, the power of the Territorial Assembly extending to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the organic act. The Republican Party, so far from carrying out the principles of true Republicanism, would play the part of despotism, under the cry of Liberty and Freedom, by claiming and exercising power to govern the people in the Territories. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

No. 11.—*Romelius L. Baker et al. vs. Joshua Nockluf.*—Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, with costs, and remanding the case, directing that the Court dismiss the bill with costs.

Nos. 9 and 10.—*George N. Stewart and the United States vs. Charles Le Baron.*—Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Alabama, remanding the cases with directions to award *venire facias de novo*.

THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT.

After the adjudgment of these two cases, the argument in the case of DRED SCOTT vs. J. F. A. SANFORD, was resumed. Mr. GEYER, for the applicant, took the broad ground that an African was incapable of being made a citizen, and that it had been so decided by the Courts in a number of cases. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, every State, except one of the Slaveholding States in the Convention for the adoption of the Constitution, left open the African Slave-Trade for twenty years, and to his mind it was not the intention of the framers of that instrument to make an importation of material for citizenship.

Mr. GEYER continued: The law of Missouri says if a negro comes to that State with naturalization papers from another State he shall not be whipped, but it does not recognize him as a citizen. If the master carries a slave into a State where Slavery does not exist, and the slave is not discharged by local law, and then takes him back to a State where Slavery is established, the latter is not bound to enforce the law of the other State so as to produce the forfeiture imposed. He denied that [illegible] emancipated by a residence in a Free State. It had been decided everywhere that the temporary residence of the master in a non-slaveholding State did not emancipate the slave. He referred to the Constitution of Illinois which he understood was intended to interdict the Legislature from by law establishing Slavery, but was not to affect *transitu* slaves. In the case of Massachusetts *vs.* Ames, the slave was released by *habeas corpus*, not by the laws of the State. So in the case of Illinois, there is no physical, legal or moral compulsion against a slave passing through that State. He thought when the question was examined precedents could be adduced recognizing the right of Congress to establish Municipal Governments in the Territories, but denied that there had been any judicial decision allowing them to go beyond. It was a remarkable fact that every attempt to legislate on Slavery was made, not under the Constitution, but under the pretence of a compact. The Act of 1798 and others were not an exertion of power to inhibit Slavery, but an exercise of commercial power. In *fact, those very acts recognize the existence of* Slavery by local laws, and protect it.

He gave a history of the Missouri Compromise, which was agreed to only under the pressure of circumstances, to enable the admission of Maine. He thought the South, there being no time for discussion, surrendered it for the sake of peace, without considering the question on the ground of its constitutionality. He then entered into a long argument in favor of squatter sovereignty, stating that in it the people were resisting what they resisted in the Revolution—the omnipotent power of legislation—and contending that nothing could be found in the Constitution, or decisions of the Supreme Court, conferring supreme and unlimited power over the Territories on Congress. He denied that the people of the Territories had power to set up any government they pleased; so, also, was it incompetent in Congress to impose upon them any government. All legislation by Congress must have reference to their admission on an equal footing with other States. Alluding to the fact of all the States assisting in forming the Constitution, being slaveholding, except one, he said they having provided for the continuance of the slave trade for twenty years, it could not be that they intended to deprive any portion of the people of the use of territory obtained by the arms and money of all the people; or subject them to the arbitrary use of it. If Congress has omnipotent power over the Territories there is nothing to prevent their making any man therein a slave. He could not suppose that such a thing ever entered the minds of the framers of the Constitution, jealous as they were of legislative power, and successfully as they resisted it; and they were not the men to enact upon this continent the oppressive power claimed by the Parliament of England. Adjourned.

The Slave Troubles.

ARREST OF AN ABOLITIONIST AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 15.

The *Courier* says that on Saturday morning Rev. WM. ANDERSON, a preacher of the Methodist Church of the North, and Chief of the Abolitionists of Madison, Indiana, was captured while on board the steamer *Telegraph*, and his carpet-bag taken from him. His carpet-bag was found to be filled with incendiary documents, proving that he had been engaged in running off slaves from the neighborhood of Carrollton. The papers found in his possession also implicate many distinguished Northerners. He was taken yesterday by the steamer *Superior* to Carrollton, where $500 had been offered for his capture and arrest.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The reported insurrection among the negroes at Harrison County had been exaggerated. The Committee of Vigilance had reported that there was no evidence of concert among the negroes to rise against their masters, nor had any white man been implicated.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says that the rumors of an insurrection there have also been greatly magnified.

REQUISITION FOR ARMS.

The authorities of Alexandria telegraphed Governor WISE on Sunday, for arms to suppress the apprehended negro insurrection. They were sent out on that evening by express.

Injunction against the Holyoke Bank of Northampton, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The Holyoke Bank of Northampton, has been placed under temporary injunction by the Supreme Court on application of the Bank Commissioners, who allege sundry acts of mal-administration of its affairs. A hearing is to take place to-morrow, Mr. CHOATE appearing for the Bank, which is supposed to be perfectly solvent, but which is alleged to have, at various times of late, infringed upon the banking laws of the State. The Capital of the Bank is $200,000.

Loss of the Steamer Orb.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The *Daily Commercial*, of this city, publishes a special dispatch, stating that the steamer *Orb* sunk above her main deck in the Ohio River, yesterday, at the foot of Marietta Island. The loss is unknown.

The New-York State Temperance Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The State Temperance Convention meets at the Capitol on Thursday next, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Marine Disasters.

[illegible], Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The schooner *W. D. Evans*, from Port-au-Prince for New-York, was totally lost on Ocracoke Island. No date. Part of the cargo was saved.

The heavy northerly gale of yesterday prevented the steamer *Island Home* from making her usual trip from Hyannis to Nantucket.

A large brig in attempting to enter Nantucket [illegible] struck on a shoal near the entrance at 9 o'clock A. M., yesterday, where she now remains with the sea breaking heavily over her. A boat's crew from Nantucket went to her assistance. [illegible] the crew would not be saved, but the boat was seen passing between the vessel and the shore from 3 P. M. until dark.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

A Hopeful View of Gen. Walker's Position and Prospects.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit one who has shared largely in the events now disturbing Nicaragua to offer a few observations on the present state of that unfortunate country.

The accounts in the papers are confirmed in the general outlines of their statements by the most reliable private advices, but [illegible] of the press, that Gen. WALKER is in a desperate situation. Difficult it is, but not desperate. [illegible] or four thousand badly armed and [illegible]. If, as is stated, the Americans are short of clothes and provisions, their condition [illegible]. It must also be considered that the Americans occupy the transit, and have on both sides open and prompt communication with their rich country and countrymen, who will, if they choose, supply them in ten days with food, clothing and munitions of war to any extent.

The *Tennessee* left—as the curtain [illegible] comparing the latest letters with the verbal accounts of the most trustworthy passengers, we have this summary of the late events.

The allies had concentrated their forces on the Isthmus, with the double view of seizing the transit en route from California, and breaking up the transit. General HORNSBY's dashing attack with two hundred men had made a serious impression, but had not dislodged the eight or nine hundred Costa Ricans and Guatemalans fortified at San Juan del Sur, [illegible] and capture the California train.

Virgin Bay, as every one understands, is the Depôt of the Transit Company on Lake Nicaragua, and connects with San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, by an excellent macadamized road, of about twelve miles. This road General HORNSBY traversed to make a flying assault on the enemy, and feel the strength of his position at San Juan del Sur. He carried the first barricade, and wrote to General WALKER that "he could take the place and keep it, if it were not for his orders not to expose Virgin Bay, and the passengers then expected by the *Tennessee*, to a repetition of the murderous onslaught perpetrated by the Costa Ricans more than a year since." "As the United States Government does not notice these outrages and protect its citizens and commerce, we must do it for them." Under these orders Gen. HORNSBY returned to Virgin Bay to protect that end of the land transit, while Gen. WALKER himself marched from Granada to San Juan del Sur, and drove out the enemy. Leaving one hundred and seventy-five men to protect San Juan del Sur and communicate with Gen. HORNSBY's command at Virgin Bay—thus securing the free transit of the California passengers and treasure—Gen. WALKER then returned to Granada, with the intention of making that place untenable to the enemy and of concentrating his force on the transit and Rivas.

He established his base line of protection from Lake to Ocean on the 12th of November, and on the 13th we find him forty miles distant, besieging Masaya. On comparing accounts, it would seem that Gen. WALKER's object was to dislodge the enemy, and make that place untenable, etc.; but he only succeeded in part, for after a succession of sharp attacks, continued through three days, he fell back on Granada, to complete the chief feature of his plan. He dispatched the sick and wounded, the women and non-combatants, to the large Island of Ometepe, and after giving due notice to quit to the inhabitants, he embarked on one of the Lake steamers to meet the reinforcements from the United States, known to be on the way up the river to San Carlos.

He left Gen. HENNINGSEN at Granada with 400 men, to destroy the town, and bring away the military stores, after the inhabitants had left.

These men, with those stationed on the Transit Line, show an effective force of about 1,200 Americans holding possession of the most commanding points on the Isthmus, without counting the expected reinforcements or the detached and floating parties.

Immediately on the departure of Gen. WALKER and his staff, the allies marched into Granada, and as some accounts state, have surrounded Gen. HENNINGSEN in the Church of San Sebastian. How far it may be assumed that Gen. HENNINGSEN was positively in a state of siege, it is impossible to say, as we have no distinct or reliable accounts beyond the last-known fact, that Gen. WALKER had left the city to join his main force, and that Gen. HENNINGSEN had collected his men, munitions, and transportation [illegible] for the march to Rivas. He then occupied the Church of San Sebastian on a height in an excellent defensive position, and was well supplied with artillery and the necessary munitions of war.

Including the last reinforcements, General WALKER must have found himself on landing at Virgin Bay at the head of ten or twelve hundred men independent of HENNINGSEN's command, and with the means of transporting them by steam in one night to points within a league of Granada, where he could take the allies at disadvantage on flank and rear. It is hardly possible therefore to suppose he failed to relieve the Americans in Granada before their condition became desperate.

The California train having already been protected across the Isthmus by his decisive action, and having safely embarked its treasure and passengers on board the New-York steamer, General WALKER would be at liberty to throw all his force on Granada, and not only relieve General HENNINGSEN, but bring the war to a close in one decisive battle.

On a careful examination of all the probabilities, I believe this result may be expected with much better reason than we can suppose that a force of two thousand Americans will suffer themselves to be driven from the great Isthmian highway, and yield to their enemies that communication so important to all the States of the Union as well as to Nicaragua.

Yours, AMERICUS.

News from Mexico.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BRITISH DIFFICULTY—THE "DEMOCRATA"—SURRENDER OF PUEBLA TO THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

By the bark [illegible], Captain [illegible], from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday, we have dates to Nov. 29.

These advices are not so late as those received by way of Havana, but we obtain the following additional interesting items of news.

The English difficulty had been arranged in the City of Mexico on Nov. 14. The Mexican Government has submitted to all and every condition asked by the British Minister.

Mr. BARRON will be reinstalled as British Minister at Mazatlan. Governor [illegible] and [illegible] will be tried, and a committee appointed to estimate the damage the house of BARRON & FORBES had received.

President COMONFORT left the City of Mexico for Puebla, on the 18th inst. He was taking with him fresh supplies of troops and ammunition. The general belief was that this foolish Revolution would soon be quieted. The Mexican man-of-war steamer *Democrata*, commanded by Capt. [illegible], which lately left a Mexican port under very suspicious circumstances, was presumed to have gone on a piratical cruise, is thought to be still cruising in the Gulf, though the general impression was, in Vera Cruz, that it was NUNEZ's intention to join WALKER in Nicaragua. This steamer, as had been seen, was at Havana on the 19th inst.

The Government steamer *Guerrero*, which was sent in pursuit of the *Democrata*, came up with her off the coast of Yucatan, and after a short action was forced to retire, having received a shot near the water-line. The *Democrata* received no injury. The [illegible] of the *Guerrero* was far inferior to that of the *Democrata*.

SURRENDER OF PUEBLA TO THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The steamer *Calhoun* has arrived at this port, with dates from Vera Cruz, to the [illegible]. Puebla, which at our last advices was in a state of siege, surrendered to the Government forces [illegible]. The statement that VIDAURRI had concluded an amicable treaty with COMONFORT is confirmed. [illegible] were still the order of the day. ALVAREZ had taken the field in defence of the Government.

[illegible]

He thought that the resolution offered by his colleague (Mr. Jones) anticipated a state of things that did not exist. It would hardly do for seminaries of northern books upon their schools until they were ready to supply their places with Southern books. At present they could not do this.

The motion of Mr. BRAGDEN, of Louisiana, the miscellaneous substitute were laid upon the table.

RESOLUTIONS ON SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

The resolutions from the Committee on Business, next in order, were as follows:

Resolved, That if the habit of subscribing to Northern journals be allowed to prevail among our people, it becomes them at least to encourage such only as prove themselves conservative in their character, and in no respect allied with the enemies of our rights and institutions.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Southern people to give encouragement to the several literary and scientific institutions now established in their midst, and to withdraw their support from such as are established in Northern states.

Mr. J. A. JONES, of Ga., moved to lay the resolutions on the table. He could not see that any good would be done by a mere recommendation; it would amount to nothing. Let the State Legislatures take action and exclude these northern periodicals. For one he was tired of resolves. Like an old woman's physic, they could do neither good nor harm. He recollected that after the tariff act of 1828 was passed, the Southern people resolved everywhere that they would not sweep their floors with northern brooms or blow their fires with northern bellows; they resolved, too, that they would not see Kentucky begging or western pork, because the Western States went with the North on the tariff question, and yet that very year nearly all the cotton in Georgia was packed in Kentucky bagging, and three-fourths of the smokehouses in Georgia were filled with Western meat. [Laughter.] The South had disgraced itself by continually drawing lines and daring the North to come up to them, and when the North came up to them retreating and drawing other lines. Why had the South submitted so long to the exactions and tyranny of the North—to the plunder of their property and the murder of their citizens? It was not from cowardice, and it certainly was not from love of the North, for it had been truly said that no two nations on earth ever hated one another so cordially as did the North and the South. [Cries of "question."] He had been sorry to hear gentlemen from Maryland and old Virginia say they loved the Union, and that Slavery was a moral evil.

Mr. UNDERWOOD of Md. rose and declared that they did not acknowledge anything of the kind in Maryland. [Applause.]

Mr. THOS. C. GRAYSON, of Virginia, said that the gentleman was utterly mistaken in supposing that any such expression had fallen from any member of the Virginia delegation, or that Virginia had here or elsewhere, at any time or under any circumstances, acknowledged that Slavery was a moral evil. [Much applause.]

Mr. JONES was glad to be corrected. He had so understood a gentleman from Virginia who spoke yesterday, and other gentlemen had had the same understanding. Why was it, he again asked, that the South had so long submitted to Northern aggressions? It was because of the patronage and power of the Federal Government operating by eighty-five millions of dollars and the honors of the Government. But they were told that they must not embarrass the incoming administration, and that Mr. BUCHANAN would do all things that would suit the South. Now, every man knew that this was but a respite for four years, and four years in the life of a nation were but as six minutes in the life of a man. [Cries of "Question."] What man would be so mean and contemptible as to purchase six minutes of life by a surrender of the rights of his children and the liberties of his country?

Mr. SWAN, of Tennessee, called the speaker to order.

The President decided that the remarks of the speaker were not pertinent to the subject before the Convention.

Mr. JONES accordingly resumed his seat, declaring that he had a right to fulminate curses against the Government that deprived him of his rights.

The first of the resolutions reported by the Committee was then adopted, and the second was taken up for consideration.

Mr. CHAMBLISS, of Virginia, moved to amend the resolution by adding to it the words, "which are inimical to Southern rights." They all knew that there were periodicals at the North that advocated Southern rights. He (Mr. C.) was Southern in all his feelings and interests, and especially upon the subject of Slavery. It had been said, and said truly, by a delegate from Virginia, yesterday, that a great moral question was involved in the question of the African Slave-Trade, but there was no question of morality involved in the question of domestic Slavery in the United States. If he believed that Slavery involved any moral question, or that it was a social, political or moral evil, he would at once cease to be a Slaveholder. [Applause.] He believed it to be a great element of civilization. But yesterday a resolution was offered for the establishment of periodicals at the North for the advocacy of Southern rights, and now it was proposed to strike down any periodicals there, either political or industrial, that advocated the rights of the South.

He was not prepared to do this. There were, thank God, some people, all over this broad land, who believed that the South and her institutions were the truest types of a high order of civilization. But many of the Southern people took the New-York *Herald*, *Harper's Magazine*, and other periodicals inimical to Southern interests. Let the Southern people support those at the North who were willing to do them justice as long as they remained one people.

Mr. DE BOW accepted the amendment.

Mr. GREER, of Va., moved to strike out the words "as far as possible."

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. BOYLES, of S. C., thought that this was like fighting the wind with straws. They were undertaking to assail an enemy that had the power to crush them, by mere resolves and expressions of opinion. They were advising the Southern people to support those publishers at the North who were neutral on sectional questions, not from any love of the South, but for the sake of Southern dollars. All the Southern papers were not reliable or worthy of support. On a recent occasion when the executives of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, met at Raleigh, for aught he knew for the purpose of arranging a wedding party, a paper published at Louisville, Ky., denounced it as the inception of treason against the Union, and stated that if those States were planning anything for the disruption of the Union, Kentucky, Western Virginia, Maryland and Delaware would be found siding with the North. He (Mr. S.) did not believe there was a single County in Western Virginia that was prepared to slough off with Ohio; nor did he believe that Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland were unsound as yet upon the Slavery question. Although there might be members from the latter State who were not prepared to defend the morality of the institution. Gentlemen might say what they would, but niggers and the products of negro labor were, after all, the commerce and the only politics of the South; these controlled not only the commerce of the South, but the commerce of the world. And these should be the subjects to be discussed by the Convention. He was opposed to this politic's play—these resolves not to subscribe to Northern periodicals, or buy Northern goods. It was nothing but a miserable subterfuge and would amount to nothing practical. Whatever resolves this Convention might adopt, Southern ladies would continue to read *Godey's Lady's Book* and *Arthur's Home Magazine*, no matter what sentiments they might advance; the ladies wanted the fashions and their hoops, and they would have them. [Laughter.] They could get these things at the North, but not at the South. Northern publishers employed the talent of the South and of the whole country to write for them, and poured out thousands annually for it; but Southern men expected to get talent without paying for it. The *Southern Quarterly Review* and the *Literary Messenger* were literally struggling for existence, for want of material aid. But these journals were as well supported at the South as Northern periodicals were. It was not the South that built up Northern literature; they did it themselves. There was talent and mind and poetic genius enough in the South to build up a literature of a high order; but Southern publishers could not get money to send them in their enterprises, and therefore the South had no literature. He regarded these resolutions as mere child's play. The South had just come out of a very exciting political contest triumphant. What then did she want? She had her man in the Presidential chair; she had the control of the next Congress; she had Kansas, if she would only stick up to it as South Carolina and Missouri had done. What then did the South want now? He was for sustaining Mr. BUCHANAN, and giving his Administration a fair trial. Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and even South Carolina, had acquiesced in the Slavery agitation all past offences. Why then, should they grumble and growl? Slaves were now worth more than they ever had been since the foundation of the Government, and the South had everything in their own hands. Let the South stand by their friends in the North. He believed that if the Union were ever dissolved, Pennsylvania would go with the South. [Cheers.] And if they could bring the great Northwest into connection with the Southern Atlantic States, the Northwest would go with the South, too, for this was the natural outlet of their trade.

Mr. CROCKER, of Virginia, was surprised at the statement of the gentleman last up, that the North had the power to crush the South.

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!"

And a juster cause men never had to fight for, than the South now has; it was the cause of religion, of morality, and of civilization. Crush the South! Why there was not a manufacturing institution or a work on the North that could stand six months without the Southern trade. He trusted that if the time

[illegible]

Mr. STRONG explained that he had intended [illegible] to be understood by the [illegible] Mr. CROCKER said he had [illegible] believed that the South [illegible] prepared. [illegible] Government [illegible]

Mr. CROCKER [illegible] tell the gentleman that Virginia was prepared to stand by South Carolina. There was [illegible] drop of blood before they would permit the land of CALHOUN to be obdurated and violated. [Great applause.] Allusion had been made, by an infamous journal in the West, to a recent assemblage of Gentlemen of Southern States, at the capital of North Carolina. So far as the Governor of Virginia was concerned, he believed there was not a stronger Union man in the United States, so long as the Union was worth preserving; but if the day should ever come when the rights of the South could not be preserved in the Union, he trusted every man in the Convention would say that the Union must, and should, be dissolved. He did not believe, like the last speaker, that Southern ladies would continue to encourage Northern periodicals for the sake of the fashions; if those periodicals should become tainted with Abolitionism, Southern ladies would scorn to read them. He deprecated the practice of sending Southern girls to be educated at the North, and stated this only last evening he had heard anyone then seven young men swear that they would never marry a girl who had been educated north of Mason and Dixon's line. He hoped Southern ladies would take warning by this. A gentleman from South Carolina had said that he had never spent a dollar at the North. He (Mr. C.) commended him for that. He trusted the Southern people would not go North to spend their money at the St. Nicholas, and amongst the contemptible "codfish aristocracy" of New-York. [Laughter.] He was for patronizing Southern journals, and then the publishers of those journals would be able to afford to pay men for contributing to them; but he would also patronize those journals at the North which occupied true conservative ground on the great question which agitates the country. The resolution before the Convention was simply a declaration that they would, as far as they could, sustain Southern literature and Northern literature, so far as it was untainted by fanaticism.

Mr. HARRISON, of Virginia, could not forget that in the recent excited political contest the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency had been defeated by the votes of Virginia, New-Jersey and Delaware, and that every blow of this sort aimed at the North might recoil upon the friends of the South. Much as the South had done towards saving the country from Know-Nothingism—Slaughter—he meant Black Republicanism, but he believed he was not far wrong—the North had not been idle; there was a bond of union still, which never could be or ought to be broken until the Union itself was rent in twain for ever. He was unwilling to cast a censure on the whole, when a part only was at fault. He was unwilling to place New-Jersey and Pennsylvania on the same footing with Maine, Massachusetts and New-York. He was still more unwilling to declare that there were no longer any Union-loving and conservative presses and periodicals at the North as well as at the South. He pledged Virginia to continue to stand where she had always stood—upon the platform of State Rights, in defence of the Constitution and of the Union as long as it should be worth preserving; and if the day should ever come when the Union was no longer worth preserving, Virginia would be found no laggard at her post, but standing shoulder to shoulder with her gallant sister of the Palmetto. [Applause.]

The resolution was then adopted.

MANUFACTURES, EDUCATION, ETC.

The Committee on Business also reported resolutions recommending the employment of Southern capital in manufactures and the encouragement of Southern locomotive and machine works in the construction and equipment of Southern Railroads; also expressive of the peculiar gratification with which the Convention regards the prosperous condition of the educational institutions of the several States here represented, and urging upon parents and guardians the claims of the seminaries and colleges in those States.

These resolutions were severally read and adopted *nem. con.*

The last resolution reported by Mr. DE BOW was one recommending the construction of a railroad from the City of Louisville, Ky., to the Cumberland Gap, so as to complete Southern connection between the Ohio River and the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. G. W. CLUTTER, of Virginia, moved to lay this this resolution on the table, on the ground that the work was a local one in which the South generally was not interested.

Mr. DEBOW, of Virginia, advocated the resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN, of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Business, expressed a hope that as the Virginia delegation were divided upon this question, the Convention would lay the resolution on the table for the present, at least, so as to allow a report to be made on the Pacific Railroad, and other matters of general importance.

The resolution was laid on the table.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL MARINE.

Hon. WM. S. ASHE, of North Carolina, remarked that one great difficulty the South had to contend with was the want of seamen. They had the material, but it was undeveloped, like the minerals in the bosom of the earth. The North had a great advantage in this respect, as their fisheries were pampered by the general Government by drawbacks. He offered resolutions:

1. That in the opinion of the Convention it is essential to the success of any effort at commercial independence on the part of the South, that schools for the rearing and education of seamen be established in each Southern State.

2. That the Convention should memorialize the Legislatures of the different Southern States to establish and sustain institutions for the reception and education of apprentices for the marine service.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

Mr. LEMORA, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Business, made a report on the subject of interoceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, accompanied by resolutions in favor of the Company chartered by the State of Louisiana for that purpose, and recommending the General Government to contract with said Company for the transportation of the mails from New-Orleans to San Francisco.

The resolutions were adopted.

The following letter from Senator TOOMBS was read to the Convention:

LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT TOOMBS TO THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 6, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I duly received your polite invitation to attend the Southern Convention which will meet in Savannah on the 8th inst., and it was my earnest wish and purpose to be present, but I now find I shall be disappointed. The thought which gave birth to these Conventions was to devise some plan by which the South could secure her just share of our foreign commerce, which is mainly supported by her industry. This end must be accomplished. It is necessary to the wealth, the prosperity, the strength, and therefore the safety, of the Slaveholding States. It can be easily, speedily, and constitutionally accomplished. It cannot be done by voluntary commercial associations; it will not be done by the General Government, but it can be done, and must be done, by law. Federal legislation has been one of the important agencies which hitherto has driven foreign commerce away from our ports; State legislation can bring it back, and nothing else can, as long as this Union exists. The power of the State Government to tax without limit, all items of material wealth within her jurisdiction, is clear, unquestioned and unexceptionable. The Federal Courts have expressly and repeatedly affirmed it. A State cannot, under the Federal Constitution, lay duties on imports, but she can tax all imported commodities *offered for sale within her limits*. Not only every State in the Union, but even every municipal corporation, authorized to do so, by State legislation, has exercised this power from the foundation of this Government to this day. It is at this moment exercised by some of the States, greatly to our disadvantage. Take, for example, a bale of woolen cloth, imported from England into New-York, there purchased by a Georgia merchant, and sold here to one of our citizens. This bale of cotton pays the Federal Treasury thirty per cent. ad valorem; then it pays State tax to the treasury of New-York; then it pays this year, one and three-eighths per cent to the municipal treasury of the city of New-York; then it comes to Georgia and pays to our State treasury one-tenth of one per cent; thus, besides the burdens imposed on it by the Federal Government and the State Government of New-York, even the City Government levies nearly fourteen times as much out of it as we do in Georgia. These taxes are of course incorporated into the price, and become a part of the price, and are paid by the Georgia consumer. It is the duty of our Legislature to see to it, that our people shall pay no taxes except those levied by the authority of the General Government, or that of our own State. It is not our duty to pay the expenses of the municipal governments of New-York or Boston, and that it will be our fault and our folly, if we continue to do it. Direct importations will cure this evil as to foreign commodities; A like remedy will cure it as to domestic products. Let us first secure direct trade. This can be done by imposing a State tax of — per cent. ad valorem upon all goods, wares and merchandise offered for sale within the State, other than those which shall be imported from foreign countries. Two objects should govern in filling the blank: 1. It should be high enough to prevent all indirect importation of foreign merchandise. 2. It should be high enough to raise sufficient revenue for all the wants of the state, without imposing upon the people any capitation or other direct tax whatever. If five per cent tax was imposed upon all such merchandise, it is not probable that the importers of foreign merchandise, intended for our consumption would land them at any other ports than our own, at the cost of my thousand dollars in every million imported; and if they did some other wise people would import similar commodities directly, and undersell them, and thus drive them out of our markets. But if we should err in this, in the power we possess in relation to effort this object, we should raise the tax until it did accomplish it. The power is unimpeachable, the object is invaluable.

The second object is scarcely less important than the first. The most striking difference between the

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legislation of the state and Federal Governments is to be seen in the [illegible] of the revenues of the latter. The Treasury of the Federal Government is [illegible] overflowing, and the [illegible] plains of its Officers [illegible] time in devising [illegible] to dispose of its vast revenues. Salaries are [illegible] and pensions are annually increased, and [illegible] every conceivable mode of squandering the money. On the other hand, the State Treasuries are generally empty, the States burdened with oppressive debts, which some of them have been even repudiated rather than impose the necessary burdens, by direct taxation, to pay them. State officers are poorly paid, as they should be, and, consequently, the Federal Government is fast drawing into its service the ablest and best men of the country, to the great detriment of the interests of the states. The people are constantly crying out for lavish expenditure, and even for taxation by the General Government, and is constantly, and more vociferously crying out against both by the State Governments. Yet they pay all the taxes to both Governments! The State expenditure is generally equal and just, and for the benefit of all the tax-payers; the expenditure of the General Government, on the contrary, is generally unequal, unjust, and for the benefit of a few only of the tax-payers! The people of Georgia pay less than four hundred thousand dollars to their State Treasury, and that is paid cheerfully and grudgingly. Assuming that their payment to the Federal treasury is only in equal proportion to their numbers, they pay into it the sum of above three millions of dollars annually; yet they are content! The object of this singular inconsistency is to be found in the mode of levying the taxes—and in that alone. The Federal Government levies its taxes indirectly—the State levies hers directly. This is just what I propose to do. Let our taxes be conspicuous: it can be more easily paid; we then fill our treasury to the extent of our wants, protect ourselves against the unjust legislation of our sister States, bring direct trade to our ports, giving profitable employments to our capital and labor, educate our people, develop all our resources, and build up great, powerful and prosperous commonwealths, able to protect the people from all dangers from within and from without.

I do not propose to go into the details of the proposed legislation—the wisdom of our State Legislature will readily perfect them. We already levy a portion of our revenue in this manner; I propose to levy it all. It needs no Custom-Houses. Lay the tax on all commodities except those imported from abroad, the State can easily provide for stamping and certifying the exempted goods. This evidence must be shown by the seller, or the whole stock is taxed. It would exempt the merchandise brought to our ports for consumption in other States. The drawback system of the General Government furnishes a well-tried plan for effecting that object. Whatever other exemptions policy or the interests of some of our sister States may demand, I submit to the Convention and the wisdom of the representatives of the people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TOOMBS.

MESSRS. EDWARD C. ANDERSON, Mayor, and others, Savannah, Ga.

SHIP-BUILDING AND YARN-SPINNING.

Mr. WALTER BRASHEAR, of Louisiana, offered a preamble and resolutions looking to the encouragement of ship and boat-building at the South, and also recommending the Legislatures of the Southern States to offer a bounty on all cotton and woolen yarn spun in said States and exported to foreign countries.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Business.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. COCHRAN, of Alabama, then rose to make a report from the Committee on Business, on the subject of the Pacific Railroad. He said that the resolutions had been re-referred to the Committee yesterday, because it was said that there was a conflict between them and those passed by previous Conventions. Upon examination the Committee found that this was not the case, and therefore reported back the resolutions without amendment and asked for their passage.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That a railroad ought to be constructed from the Mississippi River, by way of El Paso along or near the thirty-second degree of North latitude, to the Pacific Ocean; that this road should consist of separate and continuous sections; that it should be incorporated and constructed under the authority of the State and Territorial Legislatures; and that the means of construction should be derived from individual corporate and State conditions, together with such as may be obtained from grants of the public domain for postal, military or any other service which may be lawfully rendered to the Federal Government by said Company.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the Southern and Southwestern Railroad Companies that in the event any portion of the said road shall remain incomplete without authority of construction by responsible parties, they shall obtain an act of incorporation, authorizing them or some one of more of them to undertake the construction of such incomplete sections, and this Convention hereby invokes for the enterprise of the construction of such Railroad, or any section thereof, the aid and approval of the true citizens of the South, in private life or public station, for the completion of a work upon which depend greatly the permanency of the Union and the defence, development and independence of the South.

Resolved, That this Convention re-adopt the resolutions of its last session, recommending the construction of a Pacific Railroad, upon the route indicated in the first resolution, by means of the Southern States' Corporations and people. At the suggestion of the President, the first of the preceding resolutions was modified by the insertion after the words "Territorial Legislatures" of the words "so far as they have power to act."

Mr. J. A. JONES, of Georgia, moved to strike out the portion of the resolution in reference to aid from the General Government.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, of Virginia, was opposed to the construction of this railroad, because it would lead to the extension of Slavery into new territory, and he was opposed to such extension unless the African Slave-trade could be reopened. Unless that trade were reopened, Virginia, and other border States, would have to supply the negroes to colonize the new regions of country which this road would open up to Southern institutions. The South might thus gain South California, but it would lose the Old Dominion, for the effect of this extension of the area of Slavery was to decrease the Slave population of Virginia, and ultimately to make her a Free-Soil State. He quoted numerous statistics in support of this position. Gentlemen might condemn the Slave-trade, but, if they meant to keep Virginia strong in her devotion to the institution, that trade would have to be reopened. It was one of the necessities of the times.

Mr. J. A. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, said that in due season, whenever the necessities of Virginia required that the Slave-trade should be reopened, there would be no difficulty at all about the matter. Whatever might be the sensibilities of certain gentlemen on the subject, whenever the exigencies of the South required more labor they would have it, and Virginia need have no apprehension on the subject. He was not prepared at this time, however, to agitate the question of reopening the African Slave-trade, but not because he was tender-footed, or had any moral sentiments in opposition to the trade—for that was all fudge—but because the South had not yet taken its stand upon the subject.

He took the position, and was prepared to maintain it in the face of the world, that Slavery was the best system of labor ever devised by the wit of man—the best for the master and the best for the operative; it would more than favorably compare with the hireling system, the inevitable effect of which was to create antagonism between capital and labor. Humanity and interest combined to make the master kind to the slave, but the capitalist who hired his labor had no such motives. Southern men should meet this question boldly; they had a system of labor which was better than any hireling system that ever existed on the face of the earth, and they would be traitors to themselves if they did not maintain it. The system, he had supposed, the South had not yet taken the position, that it ought to take, the exposition of the Slave-labor question itself. When the South should determine to open the public ear to the Battle, and maintain their rights and institutions at all hazards, then he would be prepared to furnish Virginia with all the slave-labor she could require.

Mr. JOHN A. JONES, of Georgia, explained that the resolution offered yesterday by a Georgia delegate, and which had been tabled by the Convention, did not contemplate an immediate reopening of the Slave-trade; its sole object was to place the question fairly before the Southern people.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. SWAN, of Tennessee, stated that a subscription paper to the projected steam line of Mr. A. DUDLEY MANN had been prepared, and would be placed upon the table of the Secretary for the signature of those members favorable to the undertaking.

KANSAS.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Alabama, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the security and honor of the South demand that she should maintain her equal rights in the Territories of the Union and that she ought to resist at every constitutional hazard, whenever made, to exclude her from those Territories.

Resolved, That the unprecedented efforts now being made by the Northern people, through the instrumentality of Emigrant Aid Societies, to force a hostile population into the Territory of Kansas, afford a startling evidence of the determination of our enemies to effect by indirect but most efficient means, the purpose of the Wilmot proviso—to wall up the South within her present limits, and prevent the admission of any future Slaveholding States into the Union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention, voluntary emigration from the South is the most practical, peaceful, and effectual means of frustrating this design, and this Convention most earnestly recommends to the people of the Southern States to organize a plan systematic of Southern emigration, and by every lawful means within their power to assist the settlement of Southern men therein.

Mr. C. said that he had been in Kansas, and had witnessed the scenes that had occurred there. He did not propose to discuss the resolutions now. He merely asked their adherence to the Committee on Business, and if that Committee should see fit to report them back, he would then ask to be heard as a witness as to the events which had been transpiring in Kansas.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Business.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Mr. J. SCOTT, of Va., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Committee, consisting of — — — — to investigate all the facts connected with the present condition and future prospects of Slavery in the United States and other parts of the world, and the character and extent of those in-

[illegible]

ternational laws upon the subject of the African Slave-trade, and also the propriety of the opening of the trade by the United States with the coast of Africa, and report the same to the next session of this Convention.

Some discussion followed upon the question of the reference of the resolutions, in which Mr. SCOTT, Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. JONES, of Georgia, and others participated, when the question was finally taken and the resolutions were referred to the Committee.

The report of the Committee on Business was then taken up, and the resolutions relative to the construction of a railroad from the City of Louisville, Ky., to the Cumberland Gap, were adopted, with a slight modification in the phraseology.

After the presentation and reference of some communications in reference to local matters, the Convention at 5 o'clock P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

Additional from Nicaragua.

THE FIGHTS WITH THE COSTA RICANS FOR THE BARRICADES ON THE TRANSIT ROUTE—THE ATTACK ON MASAYA BY GENERAL WALKER—RETREAT TO GRANADA—BURNING OF GRANADA—WALKER'S NEW SURROUNDED BY THE CENTRAL AMERICANS—CRITICAL POSITION OF WALKER, &c., &c.

In addition to the Nicaragua news we published yesterday, we take from the New-York *Herald* the following statement of a surgeon in WALKER's army who arrived by the *Tennessee*:

I was a volunteer surgeon in WALKER's army, for five weeks previous to leaving for home. The last battle fought after I was in the army, was between 400 of WALKER's troops under General HOMMEDY, and 700 Costa Ricans, on the transit route, between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. It ended in the partial defeat of the Costa Ricans; they were driven from the first barricade, but succeeded in holding the second. WALKER's loss was two killed and seven or eight wounded; that of the enemy must have been very much greater. HOMMEDY then retreated to Virgin Bay; leaving his force there, he proceeded with haste to Granada by the steamboat Fleyta for reinforcements. WALKER himself came down with the remainder, who constituted the most efficient part of his army. With these he marched out and met the Costa Ricans, and after a short and spirited battle succeeded in driving them from the second barricade. The Costa Ricans retreated one half of them to Costa Rica, the other to Rivas, where they fortified themselves. WALKER marched to San Juan, and the next day after the battle from thence to Virgin Bay; during the succeeding night he left for Granada, with his Hussars, leaving a battalion of infantry, under Col. JAQUES, to hold Virgin Bay and protect the transit route.

A few hours after arriving at Virgin Bay, WALKER marched from Granada to Masaya with 200 men, where he attacked 2,000 Guatemalans and Costa Ricans, and succeeded, after two days' fighting, in taking all the town except the main plaza. He made several unsuccessful attempts to take that, but finding himself unable to, he retreated to Granada, having lost about 20 killed and 40 wounded. This was I think on the 20th of November.

Soon after his arrival he gave orders, I know not from what cause, to burn the town of Granada. Two-thirds of the town was destroyed next day. On the second day, or the 23d, the rest of the town was destroyed except the main plaza and a Church situated on the road to the Lake of Nicaragua. On the third day he embarked his sick and wounded men, amounting to about 250; also the women and children, and sent them to Omotepe Island, which is situated a short distance from Virgin Bay. On the fourth day, (Nov. 24,) the remainder of the army, which consisted of healthy men, and numbered about 250, with about 100 citizens, were attacked and surrounded by 3,500 of the combined Central Americans, consisting of Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, San Salvadorians, and some 20 Americans who deserted from Gen. WALKER. The American forces thus besieged are the elite of WALKER's army.

They are under the command of Brigadier-General HEMMINGSEN, the commander of artillery. Nothing has been heard from them since they were surrounded; they are entirely cut off from WALKER and his remaining forces. They are hemmed in, in every direction, by superior and constantly increasing forces. Seven cannons, being all WALKER's artillery except one howitzer, is with them, and at least half of his ammunition—none of which does he at present appear to be able to save. A straight road leads from Granada to Lake Nicaragua, from which it is not far distant, and a wharf and old fort were situated on the shore of the lake at the end of said road. At the time the Central Americans attacked Granada, WALKER was in a steamboat on the lake, and twenty-nine men, called policemen, were on the wharf, having been left to guard some things placed there for shipment. The Central Americans attacked Granada by advancing between the lake and said city, thereby cutting off the retreat of the besieged, and preventing WALKER from supporting or communicating with them from the lake. The twenty-nine policemen on the wharf were thus, of course, cut off and suffered the first attack. Five hundred men advanced upon them, and were driven back time after time, with terrible loss. I was on the steamboat with WALKER at the time, and could see it all, though we could not communicate with or aid them. For two days did these twenty-nine men hold their own against such desperate odds, and would not have yielded then if there had not been a traitor among them. On the second day, one, a Cuban, I think, deserted and went over to the enemy, informing them of the number and condition of the twenty-nine, and showing how that an energetic and continued assault would at once take the place. The plan proved but too successful; the bold fellows were taken and every one of them massacred, except five, who threw themselves into the lake and attempted to swim to Gen. WALKER on the boat; four of them were shot or drowned; one only succeeded in reaching the steamboat. The Central Americans then destroyed not only the fort, but the wharf, the hangar, and everything that would facilitate the embarkation of troops or disembarkation, or the landing of boats or vessels. There were two brass cannons—the one an eighteen-pounder, the other a nine-pounder. Both being unfit for service, had been carried down to the wharf for the purpose of shipping to the United States and selling there for old brass to obtain smaller guns with the proceeds. They were said to be worth seven hundred dollars apiece. The Central Americans took these pieces, mounted them and fired them, using six pound balls, against WALKER's steamboat, which consequently is compelled to keep a mile and a half from the shore, though the guns are anything else but accurate; but WALKER fears stray shots.

On the 24th December, the day Gen. HEMMINGSEN and his three hundred and fifty men were surrounded in Granada by the allied troops, the former destroyed the building around the main plaza, and fought their way down half a mile to a stone church in the direction of the lake and about four hundred yards from it. There they barricaded themselves and fortified the church, and were still holding out when I left. They had then been fighting eight days, surrounded by two thousand five hundred of the enemy, which number was constantly increased by reinforcements. The sixth day of the siege the allies made a grand assault, which lasted two hours. The Americans appeared to fight with great bravery and courage, and after repulsing the enemy they mounted the barricades and waved the Nicaraguan flag to Gen. WALKER. It is supposed the loss of the enemy must have been very great. The exact condition of the Americans cannot be told; they must be suffering to some extent from shortage. The atmosphere is fearfully contaminated; the dead bodies can be smelled on board of WALKER's steamboat. The only hope of the besieged is in their commander, Gen. HEMMINGSEN, who is considered the ablest military officer in Central America; he is far superior to Gen. WALKER. HEMMINGSEN is perfectly cool under every circumstance, in the hottest fight and in the most critical conditions; he is occasionally slow, but always sure; hence it is supposed he will ultimately succeed in getting the men, ammunition and artillery. But he is in a desperate strait. If he succeeds in retreating to the wharf, there are no boats; the enemy prevent the approach of WALKER; there are no means of embarking the artillery or men; if boats could be brought to the shore, the Americans would not embark their artillery first, nothing would be left to defend themselves, nor could they be embarked themselves, as nothing would be left to defend the artillery with, which by all means should be prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy. Gen. WALKER leaves Granada and steams down to his head-quarters at Virgin Bay almost every day. After remaining there an hour or two he returns to watch the operations at Granada. At the time I left, WALKER had 400 men at Virgin Bay, including the 100 recruits which had just arrived from California. We met reinforcements from the States on the San Juan River; the New-Yorkers at Castillo rapids, and those from New-Orleans about 30 miles below. It was stated there were 250 recruits in all. WALKER will have, if his recruits arrive, without counting the men at Granada, 600 men—with these at Granada, 1,000. If he has 300 he can take possession of Rivas and make that his head-quarters; and if he gets 500 recruits a month, may succeed in maintaining his position. WALKER appears to be in good spirits, or rather, yet cannot tell anything about him; for he is always so cool at his, and nothing that I know of his troubles him; when I speak of him I don't think he really is in good spirits. His officers are enthusiastic; I think some of them are. His men are not enthusiastic, but generally in good fighting spirits. Some are firm, fully and even hostile to him; but they all fight well, for they know it is a matter of life and death with them to succeed. Want of health is the greatest drawback to their efficiency.

All Nicaragua is against WALKER, and every power in Central America is equally hostile to him. If he rules in Nicaragua, he will not only have to conquer it, but all of the Central American States. They are all bitterly hostile to him, and he must conquer all of the States before he can rule one of them. He governs now just as much soil as the feet of his soldiers will cover, and no more. He cannot step beyond those lines without the danger of his life. WALKER says he will hold the Transit Route if he cannot hold another foot of the soil. It is only 12 miles in length, and he is determined to guard it. It was reported that 2,000 Costa Ricans were on their way from Costa Rica to join RIVAS against WALKER. WALKER's Cuban body guard deserted him about two weeks before our sailing. There are only one or two Cubans left in his service now.

The Central Americans are fighting much more desperately than they did at first; there are a great many deserters among them, who do us more injury than all the native pik together. These deserters have drilled and disciplined the Central Americans and lead them on to battle, furiously cursing the filibusters; they fight like mad men, for they know they will be executed if taken. There are one hundred prisoners in Granada, who are kept in the Church, and guarded by a strong force. The Americans have taken no prisoners, and have shot down all who have fallen into their hands. The Central Americans have taken some prisoners, and have shot some of them, in retaliation for the Americans shooting theirs. The Americans have taken no pains to conceal their sentiments, and have shot down the Central Americans wherever they met them, stimulating them to great efforts in hunting them down. The Central Americans have taken some prisoners at Masaya, with a force of infantry and cavalry.

WALKER's men are hurtfully wrath at Vanderbilt, they believe he works against them; he takes their money with money and bribes the men to desert for every deserter who is taken; he takes the money in his pockets, while WALKER's men have none.

WALKER's dictatorship is destroying the country. He is too domineering and deceitful. Men complain and utter for twelve months; when they first joined he gives them a discharge from the army, that they may give them a passport, so they may leave the country. There is nothing for them to do; they are slaves, so they are compelled to join the army. It was with extreme difficulty that I obtained a passport. Citizens of Nicaragua cannot leave the country. I think an American might need none. The Transit may hope he will succeed. Col. JACQUES is commanding at Virgin Bay. The deaths there from fever average four or five a day. There are many sick who come directly from WALKER; he is now about ninety days. He will endeavor to aid the people of WALKER, send him recruits, and also put on steamers performed upon his eyes. He passed one well man.

Major RAYNOR, who came by the Transit, is now in this City, is on ninety days' furlough, and probably go to Pennsylvania, and may return to the army again. He is one of WALKER's best officers, and has been with him nearly all the time since he first set up in Nicaragua. Lieut. BLAKEMAN, who has gone to Ohio by New-Orleans, is on furlough and will return.

I am sorry not to be able to fulfill the dying request of a young man from Kentucky, Benjamin Kimbrough, aged only sixteen, and formerly of the military school in Kentucky. He parents are very respectable and wealthy. Inspired with a love of military glory, he ran away from home, but died ten days after his arrival in Nicaragua. Two days before his death he was in his first and only battle. He tried to give me the address of his parents, and desired me to do things whereby he died, but was too much for me to understand. He left a beautiful gold watch and chain with Major GREEN. I desire very much that this account may reach his parents."

Recruiting from Mississippi.

THE NEW TREATY WITH ENGLAND VINDICATED—BOGUS NEWS OF THE DEFEAT AND DEATH OF WALKER—THE REJOICINGS THEREAT—[illegible] OF THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST FORTUNE HUNTERS—THE MINES ABANDONED, &c., &c.

From the Boston Traveller.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday afternoon last, of the brig *Helen Jane*, Capt. [illegible], from Truxillo, Nov. 25, we have received the Honduranean of an intermediate date.

News of the new treaty with England had been received there, and as far as it could be [illegible] was rather unpopular, especially with the [illegible] element. This treaty, we understand, [illegible] under certain conditions, the [illegible] of the Bay Islands. The apprehension on the part of the [illegible] of Honduras seems to be, that with the [illegible] powers of general legislation granted to [illegible] the people of Boston, it may become [illegible] commercial rival of the other ports of the [illegible] coast, and with the completion of the [illegible] the country to the Pacific, which [illegible] now strongly talk of [illegible] time, become a place of consequence.

While Capt. HEMMINGSEN was [illegible] the Honduras [illegible] of war came upon the coast, but [illegible] during the two days that Capt. H. remained [illegible]

The subject of most importance to Honduras is the state of affairs in Nicaragua. It has been stated that Honduras is the ally of Costa Rica and the defender in the present attack upon WALKER, and that troops forward to join the allied army. Such is the fact, the number is probably but small, and there were no signs when he left of the raising of any additional troops for this purpose.

It is evident, however, that though WALKER may have friends among the Democratic party of this country, the general feeling there is very decidedly against him. As a consequence, when the news was received there from Nicaragua that he had been defeated in a battle with the allies, and killed, there came great hurrahing, and a general hail was sounded to celebrate the event.

Before the time fixed for the celebration had arrived, however, news of a somewhat different character was received, to the effect that WALKER had attacked the Allies, split their army in two, and then suddenly retreated. The news of the defeat of WALKER was not of the Allies but was received. They had the ball, however, which was arranged by all the State dignitaries and [illegible]

A few months ago, the fact that a company of Americans, nearly all Americans, were driven by paid in the Provinces of Costa Rica, induced a resolution of the Congress to raise an army of 3,000 men to drive them out. This order was in a measure carried out, and the American could dig provided he chanced to meet a natural partner. There was doubt that gold is to be found in considerable quantities, but the Americans were too indolent to dig for it, and to the Americans the unhealthy nature of the climate contrasted so far in its intense heat, and the numerous [illegible] of the country, unless he is provided with sufficient capital to obtain some of the conveniences of life, form insurmountable obstacle. Most of the Americans left for home in consequence of [illegible] of the mines, be hanging in New-York, [illegible] the Helen Jane. They are well satisfied [illegible

UNION FERRY MATTERS.

Report of several Meetings of the Citizens of Brooklyn with reference to Ferry Regulations.

THE COMPANY'S BOOKS OVERHAULED.

A meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held on the evening of Nov. 20, 1856, for the purpose of taking such preliminary measures as seemed to be called for in relation to the recent action of the Union Ferry Company in refusing to issue commutation tickets and increasing the price of single tickets.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Thomas Rowe, Esq., Chairman, and Thomas K. Lee Secretary.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to call upon the officers of the Union Ferry Company, and to ask permission to examine their books and accounts, the object of such examination being to prove or disprove certain statements in regard to the management of the Ferries, the capital of the present and previous organizations, the dividend paid, and more particularly the statements recently set forth by the officers of the Company, that they could not issue commutation tickets and pay dividends upon their stock.

Messrs. Isaac H. Smith, Jos. Osborn, Thos. C. Fanning, John J. Merritt, Thomas Douglas, Thos. Rowe and Moses S. Beach were appointed such Committee. They called at the ferry office on the 24th November, and found the Board of Directors in session. After the Committee had stated the object of their visit, the Board immediately passed a resolution giving the Committee permission to make the required examination.

The Committee appointed Messrs. John J. Merritt and Thos. K. Lee to make the examination, from whom they subsequently received the following

REPORT:

The undersigned, appointed to examine the books of the Union Ferry Company, beg leave to report that they have performed the duty allotted to them, and find that the first union of the ferries took place in 1839—that the capital of the Company was then $196,900, of which $100,000 was the capital of the previous South Ferry Company, the balance being paid for the Fulton Ferry in cash.

The lease of the Fulton and South Ferries, obtained in 1839 expired in 1844, and the Company was re-organized under a lease of seven years, expiring May 1, 1851, the old shareholders getting new stock at par for their old shares—the capital still remaining at the same figures as before, viz: $196,900—although the appraised value of the property of the Company made the stock worth but 68 per cent.

In 1851 the lease of 1844 expired, and the Hamilton-avenue Ferry was, (as appears by the lease) together with the Fulton and South Ferries, leased to Jacob R. Le Roy and Henry E. Pierrepont on the 30th Dec. 1850, for the term of ten years, from May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1861, at an annual rent of $35,000, payable quarter yearly on the first days of August, November, February and May—and it is a condition of said lease that said lessees shall at their own proper cost and expense, provide, furnish, navigate and use three good substantial Steam Ferry Boats on the said Fulton Ferry; two good substantial Steam Ferry Boats on the said South Ferry, and two good substantial Steam Ferry Boats on the said Hamilton-avenue Ferry, to be approved by the Committee on Ferries of the said parties of the first part, and the Mayor of the City of New-York, and that the said Boats shall at all times thereafter be exclusively employed upon the said Ferries respectively during the said term, to carry, transport and convey carriages, horses, passengers and effects across the same with safety, convenience and expedition," and also "shall and will, in all things, conduct and manage the said Ferries respectively in conformity with all acts of the *Legislature of the State of New-York*;" and also "shall not, and will not, during the said term, raise the rates of commutation above the present prices, as appears by the schedule thereof hereunto annexed:"

SCHEDULE.

Gentlemen	$10	Boys 12 years	$5
Ladies	5	Girls	4
Boys 15 years	6		

The capital of the Company was at this time $196,900, and so remained until the consolidation of the ferries took place in December, 1853, (except an issue of $15,000 to the former owners of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, which will be explained hereafter.) In liquidating the stock at the termination of the lease in 1851, the stockholders were allowed shares at par in the new company, of which all took advantage except three shares. In July, 1851, the Committee appointed by the stockholders, under the previous organization, to close the affairs, paid a special dividend of 25 per cent., and in July, 1853, a further special dividend of 35 per cent.; and of the assets still on hand they expect to pay still another special dividend of about 5 per cent., to close up the interest of that company.

Said Committee, consisting of Messrs. H. E. Pierrepont, N. B. Morse, David R. Baylis and C. P. Smith, voted to pay Mr. Pierrepont $5,000 for the peculiarly important services rendered in the management of the Company, during a period of seven years, and also in consideration of the heavy responsibilities frequently incurred by him as Lessee. (All suits were instituted against the Lessees rendering their property liable to be encumbered by judgments obtained for account of the Company—several having been obtained which now form a lien upon their real estate.) All leases were obtained on the individual notes of Mr. Pierrepont. They also voted to pay Hon. N. B. Morse $3,000 for services rendered as President, signing all checks, traveling to several places, North and South, on important business of the Company, and performing other services without charge. And they voted to pay to their Secretary, Joseph A. Perry, Esq., $350, for services in performing all the writing necessary in settling up the affairs of the Company, closing the books, keeping the accounts and attending generally to the winding up of its affairs. And they also voted a payment of $200 to each of the Committee appointed by the stockholders to close up the affairs of the Company, declare dividends, settle up all outstanding claims, &c., &c.

In regard to these payments, it is the opinion of the undersigned that the amount received by each of the persons above named, was entirely inadequate to the services performed.

The consolidation took place Dec. 1, 1853, (Mr. C. P. Smith having resigned his place in the Board of Managers on the 20th of January, 1852,) and the Wall-street, Catharine, Roosevelt and Governeur-street ferries were included in the "Union." The capital was now increased to $800,000; making an increase of $589,100—$551,000 of this amount being paid for the four ferries added to the Union, viz.:

Wall-street	$173,000
Roosevelt-street	140,000
Catharine and Governeur streets } together	238,000
Total	$551,000

and the balance applied to the building of a new boat.

In purchasing these ferries the Union Ferry Company reserved the right to pay either in stock at par or in cash—and for the purpose of distributing their new stock they issued circulars to their old stockholders, inviting them to take new stock. Of the amount of the new issue they sold for cash between the 1st December, 1853 and 1st August 1854, $237,000, as appears from the books, and as a proof of which they produced their bank books, showing corresponding deposits at the date of sale. The balance of the new issue is charged directly to the parties of whom they purchased the ferries.

It should be stated, however, that prior to the consolidation, $15,000 in stock was issued and paid to the former owners of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, as a compensation to them for losses incurred in the management and conducting that ferry prior to May 1, 1851. This was, in a measure, a gratuity, but one perfectly understood by the stockholders of the Union Ferry Company, as it appears in the printed copy of the by-laws at that time—and if *they* do not complain why should the public?

It has been stated that the Union Ferry Company paid more for the four ferries purchased than they cost the parties of whom they bought them. This does not appear to be so. On the contrary, there is proof that the sellers of these ferries lost nearly $200,000 on the sale, in addition to their losses while running them. But whether it was good or bad policy to purchase these additional ferries, even at this reduction from the cost, is another matter.

By reference to the report of the Company, recently submitted to the New-York Board of Aldermen, (see Alderman Fox's report, published in the daily papers Dec. 3,) it appears that from May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1853—two years immediately preceding the consolidation, the three ferries then belonging to the Company, the profits were ... $63,836 72

or an average per annum of ... 31,918 36

While by the same calculation the whole profit on the seven ferries for two years ending May 1, 1856, was only ... $71,708 65

or an average per annum of ... 35,851 82

Showing an average gain of the seven ferries of the Consolidated Company, over the three, of only ... 3,933 46

The Company has $800,000 stock, on which it pays 8 per cent. dividend, or ... 64,000 00

When they had but three ferries, their stock was $211,200, at 8 per cent. ... 16,896 00

Excess of dividends paid on the seven ferries over the three ferries ... $47,104 00

Deduct average of profits per ann. as above ... 3,933 46

Showing an amount of unproductive capital of $539,751 75, at 8 per cent. ... 43,165 74

The actual amount paid for the four ferries, being $551,000, as before stated.

In addition to the loss of $43,165 74 per annum, on unproductive capital, there is a further item of taxes on this capital paid to the city of Brooklyn—$800,000, at say $1 25 ... $10,000

The tax prior to the consolidation was on only $100,000, at the same rate ... 1,250

Increase in taxation ... $8,750

It is apparent that from 1844 to 1851, the Company did a profitable business.

In May, 1844, their stock was only worth 68 per cent. Capital, $196,900, at 68 per cent., is ... $133,116

In May, 1851, their capital is, whole ... $196,900

They have since paid special dividends amounting to forty cents ... 78,400

And have on hand to be divided about ... 8,000—283,300

Showing a profit in seven years of ... $150,184

over and above all expenses, and after paying seven per cent. per annum, in regular dividends, the whole time on the par value of the stock.

The matter of the stock was pursued at considerable length in consequence of rumors that stock had been created from the earnings of the Company, and that dividends were paid upon stock for which no value was received by the Company. The undersigned are satisfied that there is no foundation for such reports; and as regards the issue of $15,000, the Company certainly had the right to pay the former owners of the Hamilton Ferry cash, in pursuance of a prior understanding or otherwise, and they had the same right to give them stock instead of cash.

In regard to the appraisal of the Company's property, as recently published in Alderman Fox's report to the New-York Common Council, it has been stated that the boats were appraised at their present value, and a further allowance made for depreciation so as to absorb the surplus of the Company. On comparing their inventory of boats appended to Alderman Fox's report with an appraisal made in 1853, it appears that there is no allowance made for depreciation within the last year—but on the contrary, improvements since the previous appraisal have been added thereto, so that the aggregate is higher now than it was then. As to the correctness of either appraisal, the undersigned offer no opinion, knowing nothing of the value of such property.

In regard to the rate of ferriage prior to and since the union in 1839—it appears that

The Fulton Ferry Company charged 4 cents until just before the union took place in 1839—then 3 cents. In December, 1839, the rate was reduced by the Union Company to 2 cents; in March, 1850, to 1½ cents by the sale of tickets; in October, 1850, to one cent.

In August 1854, the rate was raised to one and-a-half cents for tickets, and to two cents for single crossings. Prior to the Union in 1839 commuters as well as others were charged, extra for crossings after 9 o'clock at night, at one time as high as six cents. The Union Ferry Company abolished this charge altogether.

The South Ferry was started in 1836 at two cents, but was compelled to advance the rates to three cents, which was the rate when the union took place.

On this point the undersigned submit the following extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors, Oct. 29, 1850.

"Mr. Pierrepont, in behalf of the lessees, begs leave to lay before the Board of Managers the following statement and resolution:

The lease of the Fulton and South ferries was granted to them without any restriction whatever as to reducing the rates of ferriage, or the disposition of the profits after paying the rent. It being their intention to run the ferries for the advantage of Brooklyn, and not for gain to themselves, and desiring to protect the stockholders of the old company, whose stock was found to be worth only 68 per cent., they invited them to exchange their stock for that of this company, under an agreement that 7 per cent. dividend should be declared annually, and the surplus be applied to improvement of the ferries, and to the ultimate payment of the stock at par. The stockholders exchanged their stock under this agreement, and constituted the lessees their Trustees, and vested in them their property, to be managed for their benefit under certain articles in connection with the gentlemen now of the Board of Managers, who were appointed as agents or managers on behalf of the stockholders.

Since the organization of the Board, the affairs of the Company have been conducted in good faith for the protection of the stockholders and with due regard to the accommodation of the public. The large expenditure necessary for improving the ferries, caused a postponement of the contemplated reduction of the rates of ferriage from regard to the pledge made to pay par to the stockholders. The rates have been, however, reduced at various times, both on passengers and vehicles. The receipts from foot passengers, which are sixty per cent. of the whole receipts of the ferry, are reduced from three to two cents, and last March, by the issuing of tickets, to one and a half cents. It was supposed that the income would thereby be diminished considerably, but from the report that has just been made, it appears that there will, in all probability, after the stock is fixed at par, be a large surplus. The lessees are informed by counsel that this surplus will belong to the stockholders, unless it should be used before the termination of the lease for the purposes contemplated in the articles of agreement. The lessees would therefore claim that this surplus should now be disposed of to prevent its division to the stockholders, who are not properly entitled to it, and that after reserving a sufficient fund for contingencies, and to provide for existing suits and others that may be instituted, such a reduction of the rates of ferriage shall be made as will accomplish this object.

With a view to carry out this reduction, they would offer the following resolution for the consideration and adoption of this Board:

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of November next, the rates of ferriage for foot-passengers shall be reduced to ONE CENT.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

In regard to the dividends paid by the Company, it appears that, prior to 1851, there was no limit to the amount which should be divided—hence the special dividends before referred to. In the certificate of Incorporation of the present Company the following clause is found: "The net profits shall be applied to the payments of dividends upon the capital stock, but no more or greater amount than an average of *ten per cent. per annum*, shall be so paid thereon. The surplus profits, if any, shall be applied to the improvement of the ferry or ferries," and after providing for the payment of the capital stock at par, if there should be and remain any surplus assets, then, and in such case, such surplus shall be paid over as a free gift to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

The dividends that have been paid since 1839, are as follows:

From May 1, 1839, to 1851, 7 per cent.

From May 1, 1851, to the present date, 8 per cent. in addition to the extra or special dividends before referred to.

It has been stated that if a carman or other person, who has frequent occasion to cross with his vehicle at the Roosevelt-street Ferry, wants to purchase a hundred tickets he has to go to the Fulton Ferry office to purchase them, and that the money received by the Company, in payment, is credited to the Fulton Ferry, thus depriving the Roosevelt Ferry of the proper credit, and making the losses on that ferry appear greater than they really are, and that the same practice is pursued in regard to all the other ferries.

The Company have but one general office and one cashier, and to him they entrust the sale of tickets in quantities, in preference to placing them in the hands of the Ferry-masters, (a regulation which must commend itself to every one,) and when the tickets are returned they are *then* credited to the ferry where they have been used.

The undersigned submitted the following question to the Company:

Please explain in regard to the cash payment of $6,613 70 and $15,000 in stock, to the former owners of Hamilton Ferry?

ANS.—The Hamilton Ferry was established in December, 1846. Repeated applications have been made to the Union Ferry Company to establish it, but the majority of the Directors, restrained by the articles of association which limited their authority to the "sole" purpose of conducting the Fulton and South Ferries, declined to do so. Friendly, however to the increase of ferry accommodations, they agreed to run the ferry at the lowest possible actual cost, furnishing a boat for the purpose, provided they were indemnified against any loss incurred thereby. A boat, and finally two boats, were run on these conditions until the new Company was formed in May, 1851. Appealed to at that time to make provision for the reimbursement of part of the large losses paid by the Atlantic Dock Company, on the ground that liberal expenditures had been made to sustain the South Ferry, the Directors consented that $15,000 of the stock of the Company should be allowed for that purpose, and that the balance due to the old Company by the Atlantic Dock Company, of $6,613 70, for losses in running the ferry, should be assumed and paid by the new Company.

The following question was also submitted:

Why was it necessary to purchase the parcel of land between Sackett and Degraw streets, near Hamilton Ferry? The Company reply as follows:

1st. The premises occupied by the Hamilton Ferry are claimed by several parties. A suit by one of these parties was threatened, and is now pending to dispossess the Company of these premises, which, if successful, will compel the removal of the ferry, or the payment of such a price as the party may demand. To protect the Company under such circumstances was one object in making this purchase, the property affording ample accommodations, having, in addition to the upland, a water front of about 500 feet.

2d. A removal of the machine shop at the South Ferry is not improbable, more room being desirable for laying up boats for repairs. The property purchased will admit of abundant room for this purpose, in addition to that required for slips. It is worth now all that it cost; is rented and brings an interest of about seven per cent. on the cost.

In closing their report the undersigned deem it but an act of justice to the Ferry Company to state that they had no difficulty in getting at the facts mentioned in this report—that every information was furnished promptly and cheerfully—and that they had the fullest access to every book and paper that they asked for.

The system of doing business at the Ferry office is as perfect as possible, and the books are so kept that any desired piece of information can be furnished at once.

The officers of the Company express their readiness at all times to furnish the public with such information as may be properly applied for in relation to their affairs, and say they have nothing to conceal respecting the management of the ferries.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. MERRITT, } Committee on examination of U. F. Co. Books.
THOMAS K. LEE,

BROOKLYN, Dec. 8, 1856.

The meeting convened again this evening. Thos. Rowe, Esq., being called to the chair, and Wm. Yellott appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting submitted the foregoing report, which was read and adopted. The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee appointed to examine the Union Ferry Company's affairs be published with the minutes of this and the previous meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting take no further action in this matter until it be known what course the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn resolve to pursue.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. ROWE, Chairman.

WM. YELLOTT, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 8, 1856.

The New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company Alleged to be a Bogus Concern.

Mr. EMILE GOULARD, residing at No. 42 Prest-[illegible], Brooklyn, has brought a complaint against HENRY WELLS, President, JAMES A. REQUA, Vice-President, and PERRY J. AVERY, MOSES STARBUCK, HENRY S. WELLS, JOSEPH O. FROST and WILLIAM E. ROLLO, Directors of the "New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company," for the recovery of the possession of a deed of a house and lot in Brooklyn, stated as being valued at $5,000, and belonging to his wife. Mr. GOULARD, in a very voluminous complaint drawn up against the above-named parties, charges that Mr. JAMES A. REQUA, as Secretary and Agent of the Company, negotiated for the purchase of the property in question, agreeing to pay therefor $5,000 in cash. Instead of this agreement being complied with, the complainant states that Mr. REQUA made over to him some shares of the New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company, assuring him that the stock was worth ninety cents on a dollar; that the Company was legally chartered by the Legislature of New-York; that all its capital stock to the amount of $2,000,000 had been subscribed for, and the amount paid in by the subscribers; that a large number of workmen were engaged on the Carthagena Canal, under direction of the Company; that several steamships had been built to navigate the canal; that the Company owned the canal for sixty years, with several millions of acres of land in fee, and all the privileges, concessions and franchises granted to Mr. HENRY VENDYUS; in short, that the Company was rich and prosperous, and that the best and safest possible investment of money was in purchase of its stock.

The above statements of Mr. REQUA the complainant declares untrue, and winds up with asserting that the whole Company is rotten throughout, and that the most gross frauds were knowingly and willfully committed, through its agency, upon the community. An affidavit of Mr. VENDYUS is appended, charging fraud upon the Company in their business transactions with him. Attached to the complaint are the names of the owners of the stock, with the respective amounts set to their respective credit, which, the complainant alleges, shows the bogus character of the stock.

The matter came up yesterday, for examination, before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court. Counsel for the defence not being in readiness, the case was postponed one week. It is expected that the examination will lead to some spicy developments as to the mode of getting up stock companies in Wall-street, and the means employed to carry out their plans of operation.

Bowery Extension.

This valuable improvement is now going forward rapidly, and the eastern section of the City will soon begin to realize its benefits. A large number of workmen are engaged in lowering the grade of the extension between Oak-street and HARPER's building. For a considerable distance the new street will be about six feet lower than the present surface of Pearl, leaving many of the houses on the west side nearly a story above the sidewalk. Of course, to render them serviceable, they must either be rebuilt or have the floors of the first story proportionally lowered. Already new stores are erecting on the east side between Oak and Cherry streets, all four or five stories in height, and some having brown-stone fronts. A sewer will have to be constructed through a portion of the extension, and will somewhat retard the completion of the work, while the presence of the railroad track is another obstacle in the way of progress. As the excavation goes on, the ties have to be let down by degrees so as not to interrupt the travel. At the rate of speed public work is usually done, we may expect to see a clean street from Franklin-square to Chatham-square sometime next August, but if finished within a year from now we shall have reason to be thankful.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday afternoon at the Rotunda, the President, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in the chair.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL FOR ALL CLASSES.

A communication was issued from the Warden of Blackwell's Island, informing the Board that the recently-erected Small-Pox Hospital was now ready for the reception of patients.

A communication was received in reference to a sand blast. The wall of the bakehouse on Blackwell's Island had been struck by a piece of stone weighing half a ton, and but for the fact that some casks of flour were placed behind it, a hole big enough for a horse and cart to pass through would have been produced; at least, so said Governor TIEMANN. As it was, the wall would require a good deal of repairing.

Instructions were ordered to be sent to blast certain rocks near the ferry on Blackwell's Island.

The usual weekly reports from the Institutions were received and ordered on file.

THE MEDICAL MEN RAKED OVER THE COALS.

A resolution was moved to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital report to this Board the record of attendance during the last year, of all medical officers, with their opinions and views regarding the medical and surgical service rendered by each and every physician and surgeon attached to the Hospital. Secondly, Whether there is any want of attention to the requirements of the Hospital on the part of the Medical Board or any of its members, the warden, or any of the officers, including all persons employed by the Board at that institution.

Governor TOWNSEND said it was questionable whether a body of gentlemen, serving without compensation, would receive and act upon such a resolution. It went further than noticing irregularity of attendance; it required them to sit in judgment, and give an opinion as to the conduct, if not the capacities, of each other.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not so. Allusion had been made, in certain quarters, to irregularities, and it was a fit subject of inquiry. He did not care whether it were doctors or undertakers—it was the duty of the Board to investigate whether the duties alleged to be neglected were or were not properly performed.

Governor TOWNSEND said there was an inference in this resolution of dereliction of duty, and the inquiry was delicate as to whether they ought to be asked to criminate each other. He thought it would be sufficient to ask for a strictly correct return of attendance of all medical officers. A man might be unpopular amongst them, and so the object of unfair censure.

The CHAIRMAN wished to know who were or were not faithful servants.

Governor TOWNSEND said the majority numerically, might be very stupid, the minority very clever, and consequently the object of their aversion and attack in the report asked.

Governor SMITH did not understand the idea of placing men on that Board, simply to give them a name and importance with the public, as was too much the case. He regarded them only in the light of efficient or careless servants.

Governor TOWNSEND moved the erasure of the clause requiring "opinions" and "views" from the Medical Board. All that was necessary was a report of past attendance.

The Chairman said such a record was already in existence. He could not be satisfied with such a mutilation of the resolution.

Ultimately, the following resolution was agreed upon and adopted:

Resolved, That the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital report to this Board the record of attendance for the last year of all medical officers, and whether there is any want of attention to the requirements of the Bellevue Hospital, on the part of the Medical Board or any of its members.

OPENING THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Nothing else was done of importance. The Chairman stated that on Thursday next the Board would meet at Bellevue, for the purpose of opening the new Small-Pox Hospital, to which, said he, the attention of all good citizens is respectfully invited.

The Board then adjourned.

Music and Education.

RICHARD STORRS WILLIS, Esq., Editor of the *Musical World*, having been invited to speak before the Board of Education of this City on the Relations between Music and Education, delivered the first of a series of lectures on that subject, in the Hall of the Board, on Saturday evening. There was a very large audience, and the lecture was preceded and followed by musical performances, executed in excellent style by the young ladies of the Normal School, led by G. W. CURTIS. Mr. APTOMMAS gave one of his exquisite harp solos, by special invitation.

Mr. WILLIS spoke for an hour, and was heard with great attention.

After alluding to the universality and significance of the language of Music, he proceeded to treat of the relations that exist between it and Education, saying that it seemed a befitting thing that a Board of Education should interest itself in music. The word education, however, involves a great deal: its significance reaches beyond the intellect, includes the heart, comprehends the affections. Hence music, the language of the heart, is the most befitting medium through which the cultivation of the intellect and heart should flow. The lecturer pointed out the defects of modern music; it has come to be too much cultivated for its collateral advantages; it has become rather a demonstrative society accomplishment than an interior, refining art. Music, in the modern sense, means astonishment,—it used to mean pleasure. Not that the speaker undervalued technical progress in any art, but the difficulty is that compositional art does not keep pace with mechanical. The pioneers of the modern school of pianists have been men of unquestionable ability. THALBERG is every inch an artist—LISZT is a prodigious genius. But these men, like a few of their disciples as well, are accidentals in musical life. They know art, as well as the piano, yet it is by too many of their ungifted imitators that such antics are played with music. If, side by side with every great performer of music, a great composer were born, who could wed great performance with immortal music; if with every LISZT were a BEETHOVEN; if, with all his capacity in composition, with every THALBERG were a MOZART; if with every MENDELSSOHN and every CHOPIN there were two more just like them, (for they combined both gifts in one,)—then when we go to a concert might we be sure of hearing music as well as seeing prodigies. Mr. WILLIS put in a plea for home music—for society music would always take care of itself—and held it to be absurd to educate children on an art-scale as grand as though their capacity really justified it, and they were actually to become distinguished singers or public concert players. This was but waste of time and money. To accept the fact that mediocrity is the rule, and genius the exception, is, in fact, to regulate the musical education of children. It will regulate, first, the time given to the study, and second, the style and degree of art to be attempted: For excellence is essential, whatever be attempted; empiricism is detestable, whether in high or low art. This point was enlarged upon with marked earnestness; the speaker claiming that we need to return to simples in music, as in many other things,—musical simples, which are practicable for home purposes; which are suited to quiet fireside evenings, and to please the children withal; which require not the time and money of years to gain, and when gained, nearly as much time and as much money to retain, but which may easily be gained by a persistent, gradual culture, and not at the expense of other important things. The best general basis for home music, he held, is not to be found at home,—but is to be found at school. In regard to instrumental music, he argued that the piano-forte is far too exclusively cultivated, to the exclusion of the guitar and harp, both graceful and attractive. Exercise in sight-reading of music was recommended, for this is an accomplishment, now too much neglected, which involves the soul of musical pleasure and interest. In conclusion, there were a few pleasant words to the Board of Education, and the lecture ended. The second will be delivered at the same place, on Saturday evening next.

The Cayenne Refugees.

A CARD.—The undersigned would respectfully state that they were not present at the meeting at the Broadway House, on Thursday evening last, and that the use of their names as members of the "Cayenne Refugee Committee," was wholly unauthorized.

B. F. MANIERRE,
R. C. McCORMICK, JR.
EDGAR KETCHUM.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 15, 1856.

☞ Mr. A. GILMAN's lecture Monday evening was not one of the New-England course as was stated by a pen-slip, but one of the Mercantile Library's course. The last of the New England Society's course comes off to-night, Rev. A. L. STONE being the lecturer, and "Home Life in New-England" his subject.

Accidents.

JAMES MITCHELL, an aged man, residing at No. 21 Pell-street, was knocked down and run over Monday afternoon, by a horse and wagon, at the corner of Cliff and Frankfort streets. The horse was driven at full speed at the time. The driver immediately leaped from his wagon and ran away. Mr. MITCHELL was taken to his home by a Fourth Ward policeman. The horse was placed in a livery stable, and the vehicle and its contents, consisting of a large quantity of oranges, were placed in charge of the Property Clerk at the Tombs. An owner is wanted.

Mrs. McCONNELL, wife of EDWARD C. McCONNELL, Alderman elect from the Thirteenth Ward, was badly injured at 6½ o'clock Monday evening, at her residence in Ridge-street, by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was filling. She would have been much more seriously, and perhaps fatally injured, had it not been for Mrs. ANDREWS, a neighbor, who by enveloping her in a wet sheet, extinguished the flames.

BERNHARD TREES, a German, was run over on Monday afternoon, by car No. 33 of the Third-avenue Railroad, on the corner of Forty-third-street, and was very badly injured, one of his hands being nearly cut off. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Nineteenth Ward police.

A man named EDWARD KENOR, residing at No. 16 Rivington-street, was found at 11 o'clock on Monday night lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Grand and Forsyth, bleeding freely from an ugly looking gash in the neck. He was removed by the Police to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where Dr. McDONNELL dressed his wounds, after which he was conveyed to his residence. KENOR seemed not to know, or was else unwilling to tell how he got injured. He is thought, however, to have fallen against the sharp point of a railing in Forsyth, near Canal-street, as marks of blood were there visible.

A poor orphan boy, aged 14 years, residing with his aunt at No. 99 West Nineteenth-street, was run over by a butcher's wagon at the corner of Sixteenth-street yesterday afternoon. He was just alighting from a Sixth-avenue car, when he was knocked down and run over by the passing vehicle. The driver drove rapidly away, without appearing to notice what had occurred. The wounded lad was attended by Dr. BEACH, who found him to be severely injured internally. His recovery is doubtful.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 148, 255, 225, 989, 1034, 1011, 1345, 1346, [illegible], [illegible], 1069, 1348, 1349. *Part II.*—Nos. 1167, 1309, 1239, 1174, 1189, 1357 to 1366, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1099, 1225, 111, 2120, 2177, 1981, 80, 5, 454, 818, 915, 2127, 2419, 2124.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 128, 148, 151, 119, 35, 163, 186, 69, 71, 77, 140, 161, 85 to 92, 134, 83, 118, 134, 201, 138, 228, 26, 30, 31, 33, 83.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 951, 507, 280, 284, 663, 958, 974, 975, 537, 601, 406, 566, 525, 879, 977, 978, 979, 980, 982, 985, 986, 988, 999, 992, 748, 911, 457, 886, 946, 546.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 16.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. James A. Sherman.—This case was tried and disposed of to-day. The accused was indicted for wrongfully receiving and opening letters which belonged to one Jacob A. Sherman, the letters to both gentlemen being directed "J. A. Sherman." The matter has been set forth before by statements on both sides and before the United States Commissioner, and nothing was elicited to-day to vary them in any great degree.

Mr. Jacob A. Sherman testified to not receiving his letters, and finding out that the accused had taken them from the Post-Office, he went to his office and got them. The defendant gave evidence of his having written to New-Orleans to get some clue to Mr. Jacob A. Sherman, and that he had also made inquiries for him here, stating that he had received these letters and wished to find their owner.

Judge HALL charged the jury that there was not evidence of the wrongful intent with which the act must be done to bring it within the statute, and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Beebe appeared as counsel for the accused.

After the parties left the Court they fell into an altercation, in the course of which Mr. James A. commenced a castigation of Mr. Jacob A. The bystanders, however, interfered before there was much damage done, and separated them. Mr. James A. Sherman was thereupon arrested for the breach of the peace, and gave bail.

Madame (Restell) Lohman and the Missing Child.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 16.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Fredrica W. Michenger vs. Mary [illegible], alias Madam Restell.—The plaintiff was about to be confined, and went to the house of the defendant to be attended. Whilst there she was delivered of a male child, who, by the mother's direction, was given to a third party to be adopted. The defendant yesterday appeared in Court upon a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to her, compelling her to produce the child.

The following is her answer: The respondent, Ann Lohman, makes return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, herein issued, and alleges, as follows:

She denies that she has the child of the relator in her custody, or under her power, or restraint, or that she imprisons or detains the same or ever did, or that she ever wrongfully or otherwise detained said child, or is guilty of any of the allegations in said writ mentioned and contained.

She alleges the facts in this case to be as follow: That your respondent is a midwife and female physician, and that in the latter part of the month of July, 1855, the petitioner then being about confined in child-birth, made application to the respondent to be received in her house, there to remain until after her accouchment, and stated that she was poor and obliged to support herself by going out to service as a domestic; and asked respondent if she ever had applications by or from persons who were desirous of adopting a child, as she was extremely anxious to avail herself of such an opportunity; that respondent replied that such applications were sometimes made, and if it was the wish of the petitioner to have the child adopted by some one, she should have the first opportunity that presented itself.

That several days prior to the accouchment, respondent informed petitioner that she had an application from a lady who desired to adopt a child, at which petitioner manifested much joy, and desired respondent to secure the opportunity for her.

That on the 30th day of August, 1855, the said petitioner was delivered of a male child, which, on the same day, she freely and voluntarily surrendered up to one Mrs. Wright, with a request that the same might be given to the lady who desired to adopt it; and that the said child was soon after disposed of and given away for adoption, as requested by said petitioner; that petitioner after this remained in respondent's family as a domestic for several months, and was discharged by respondent in consequence of unbecoming conduct on her part. That during all this time the petitioner never made any complaint in reference to the disposition she had made of her child, but always expressed satisfaction that the child had been given away by her.

That after petitioner left deponent's house, which was about the 30th day of December, 1855, respondent heard nothing more of her until sometime in the month of August, 1856, nearly eight months thereafter, when respondent was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, upon a charge preferred against her by petitioner of abducting her child.

That a lengthy examination was had before said Justice, and many witnesses were examined, at which all the facts of the case were fully presented, and by which it appeared that the petitioner had made many unsatisfactory statements in reference to the matter, and had no longer any time than last Winter, represented that her child was boarding at her expense with a woman in Brooklyn, and wished aid from its reputed father to support it, and that a friend of the reputed father's went to the place designated and found a woman with a child; but the woman finally admitted that the child was not petitioner's, but her own, and alleged that the petitioner wished her to represent her own child as being that of the petitioner.

That many other witnesses were examined, proving the entire falsity of many other statements made by said petitioner under oath, and deponent charges said petitioner with having committed perjury in this matter.

Respondent alleges that the charge of abduction was dismissed by Justice CONNOLLY as groundless and unproved.

That after this, and about the 1st of November, 1856, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge CAPRON in this matter, upon substantially the same grounds alleged in the present petition, to which writ respondent made return and submitted proofs; and the said writ was soon after, as respondent is informed and believes, dismissed by his honor, Judge CAPRON, on the ground of insufficient proof.

That soon thereafter, and on or about the 14th day of November, 1856, a second writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge CLERKE for the same cause, which said writ was, on or about the 4th day of December, 1856, as deponent has been informed and believes, again dismissed by said Judge.

Respondent further alleges that she has no knowledge of the present whereabouts of said child, nor does she know whether the same is now living, nor where the same, if living, can be found, nor the name or residence of the lady who adopted this child, and she alleges and charges that the present writ is for the same matters charged in the former writs, which have already been passed upon by a judge having jurisdiction of the same, and she alleges that this proceeding is gotten up, as she verily believes, for the purpose of vexing and annoying her, and to extort money from her, and she prays that said suit may be dismissed and the petitioner dealt with according to law.

ANN E. LOHMAN.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of December, 1856.
ROBERT W. ANDREWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

SPECULATIONS IN GOLD HILL MINING STOCK.

Edgar W. Voris vs. D. A. McCredy and P. J. Armour.—This bill is filed to get rid of the consequences of an unfortunate speculation in Gold Hill stock, on the alleged ground of fraud and misrepresentation.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The plaintiff says that he is a practicing physician in the town of New-Rochelle, and from that circumstance, it is presumed, would have the Court to infer, although he does not aver it in express terms, that he is not versed in the ways of the Stock Exchange; whereas the defendants, he says, although one of them, McCredy, has his residence in the country, are City note brokers, doing business in Wall-street.

The plaintiff and the defendant McCredy, it is also alleged, were in habits of social intimacy, the former being not only the neighbor, but the family physician of the latter, and as such making frequent visits, both friendly and professional, to his house in the country. On one of which occasions, in a Summer evening in the month of August, 1854, the conversation, it appears, turned upon the state of the stock market, and more particularly upon the probable advantage of a suggested investment or speculation in "Gold Hill Mining Company," of which McCredy said he had purchased for himself two thousand shares; the market price being three dollars per share. The doctor being thus given to understand that a pretty large operation in stock might be undertaken upon "a very small amount of money," after a few days' reflection and inquiry, and without any persuasion from McCredy, concluded to try his fortune. He accordingly provided himself with the necessary "margin," as it is termed, of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for a purchase of five hundred shares, and paid another visit to McCredy, determined, as he said, "to see what there was in this Gold Hill." McCredy, at his request, took the money and undertook to make the purchase, at a price not exceeding three dollars per share. "The doctor (says the witness, in whose presence both conversations took place) was there, at McCredy's house, about an hour," discoursing, among other subjects, upon golden stock prospects, and evincing a high degree of confidence in regard to them, in which Mr. McCredy fully, and I think honestly, concurred. Up to this point, whatever may subsequently have been the doctor's suspicions, there is no ground whatever in the evidence for a charge of fraud. The delusion, if any, was mutual. Both parties were alike self-deluded, or alike deluded by others.

Subsequently, however, McCredy, in repeated conversations—contrary, it is alleged, to the fact—informed the doctor that he had made the desired purchase at the rate agreed upon, of three dollars per share. He went further. On the 24th day of January, 1855, about five months after the first interview, he presented him a written account, with a charge, "to cash paid for Gold Hill stock, September 1, $1,500. Interest to January 24, 145 days, at seven per cent., $42 29."

It now appears that there was no such "cash paid," and no such purchase made; and the plaintiff, therefore, claims that the money he advanced, and also a subsequent small payment, should be refunded to him, and that his note for the balance should be delivered up to be canceled. To this claim it is objected by the plaintiff that on the 1st September, 1854, a few days after Dr. Voris had requested the defendant to purchase for him, as already stated, five hundred shares at three dollars per share or under, he, the defendant, did in fact purchase of Morgan & Co. that number of shares. But the purchase, it appears, was in his own name, and for twenty-one instead of twenty-four shillings per share, and not for cash but on time, deliverable in "sixty days, seller's option," and not, in fact, delivered and paid for till the 30th of October, the last day of the option.

The purchase so made is clearly proved; and the defendant alleges that it was made in execution of Dr. Voris' order—an allegation which, although probably true, is not legally proved, and is inconsistent with the account presented to Dr. Voris, on which the note was given. And the question is, under the circumstances, can McCredy now charge the Doctor with the price of those five hundred shares, as an investment made on his, the Doctor's, account? It seems to me he cannot—first, because it is at least doubtful whether a purchase at sixty days, "seller's option," was within the authority delegated to him; secondly, because he is estopped, by his own reports, both verbal and written, of the terms of sale, from saying that the contract, instead of being for "cash," was an optional one on the part of the seller as to time, and at a rate of two and five-eighths, instead of three dollars per share; and thirdly, because, if not estopped from proving, he has not in fact proved that the purchase which he made, so different from the one reported, was in truth a purchase for Dr. Voris, instead of himself, in whose name the contract was made. His answer in that respect, although duly sworn to, and although containing a very natural explanation of the transaction, is not under the present system of procedure such evidence in his own favor as the court can act upon. It may satisfy any mind, as it certainly does mine, that no moral wrong was intended, and that to throw the loss in this case on the defendant, when all the gain, had there been gain, would probably have gone to the plaintiff, is a great hardship; yet, viewing the matter judicially, I am compelled to decide that the defence is not established. Under the circumstances, however, and in the exercise of that discretion which in equity cases the law confers upon the court, I deem it proper not to charge the defendants with either interest or costs. Judgment to refund the two payments and surrender the note.

DECISIONS.

Manning vs. Managhan.—The case made by the plaintiff settled. That made by the plaintiff will be settled when the proposed amendments to it are received.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

United States Trust Company vs. Elijah Purdy et al.—Judgment for the amount of the deficiency reported due by referee.

Stock-jobbing Mishaps.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 16.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

F. H. Saltus vs. Genin & Lockwood.—The plaintiff in this suit put in a rebutting case to-day.

The first witness called was

Mr. Isaac C. Leigh, who testified from the stock ledger of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua that the firm of W. H. and J. Hays had stock of that Company on the 7th of April last to the amount of 2,605 shares, and 2,305 shares on the 8th; that L. P. Hoyt received 200 shares on the 5th of January, and transferred 200; that he (Hoyt) had no other stock left on that day; that on the 6th of January he had none; that on the 7th he received 200, and transferred 100; that on the 8th he had 100 shares, having neither received nor transferred any that day, and that on the 8th of April Hays transferred to Genin & Lockwood 200 shares.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tracy—In making transfers witness did not know through how many intermediate hands the certificate might have passed; if there had been any transfer by the certificate the certificate would show when it was transferred; the book showed that this transfer of Hays to Genin and Lockwood was by a certificate; a pencil mark of "200" on it showed that it was transferred by certificates.

Mr. Hays gave testimony to the effect that on the 8th of April his firm had had no transaction whatever with Genin and Lockwood.

Cross-examined—The house in which witness was a partner had a quantity of this stock on hand at this time, (the 8th of April,) and dealt in it on the 8th and 9th; sometimes in buying stock they got a certificate, and sometimes not; they very often delivered a certificate indorsed on the transfer; they bought certificates indorsed in that form, and transferred them without reindorsement, or signed, at least, a power of Attorney; witness thought about that time they held no certificate of stock that had been transferred, that was not in their own name; the meaning of the particular instance read from the book by Mr. Leigh was this—the delivery by him of the certificate with a power of Attorney on it to sell.

Mr. Field—Do you remember that transaction or do you guess so? A.—I have frequently done so.

Mr. Tracy—You cannot say as to this specific case, but you often did this particular thing? A.—Frequently, sir.

Robert S. Watts testified from the sales purchase book, (which was admitted in evidence,) that on the 9th of January the firm of Genin & Lockwood sold 100 shares Nicaragua at 26. Buyer 30, to W. A. Stebbins & Co. "Buyer 30" meant that the buyer might, at his option, call for the delivery at any time within 30 days; the buyer paid interest on his purchase a 6 per cent. The other sales on [illegible] April were as follows:

Jan. 9—100 shares to R. L. Cutting, at [illegible]
Jan. 10—100 shares to R. L. Cutting, at [illegible]
Jan. 12—100 shares to A. Fleming, at [illegible]
March 2—200 shares to Carroll Livingston, at [illegible]
March 11—200 shares to Goodrich Bros., at [illegible]

Cross-examined by Mr. Tracy—Witness, from the book of sales of the defendants' firm, read and described the following entries:

April 7. B. sold 100 Nic., 18½, to J. G. Weston & Co., for account of F. H. Saltus, $1,[illegible]. Paid April 8.

April 7. B. sold 50 Nic., 18¾, to Sands & Willet for account of F. H. Saltus, $[illegible]. Paid April 8.

April 7. B. sold 50 Nic., 18¾, to De Coppet & Co., for account of F. H. Saltus, $937 50. Paid April 8.

The purchases by defendants on January [illegible], 1856, were also read from the book, as follows:

R. 100 Nic. 23, W. H. McVickar, for account of F. H. Saltus, $2,300; paid Jan 7. R. 50 Nic. 23, R. H. [illegible], for account of F. H. Saltus, $1,[illegible]; paid Jan 7.

Witness further testified that Nicaragua stock had been as low as 8 cents; found that defendants sold Nicaragua stock; knew the fact that they purchased the stock at the same time; they sold short, [illegible] and immediately bought to fill such, and [illegible] almost the same instant; they did not [illegible] take transfers of some of the stock [illegible] certificates and transfers.

To Mr. Field—Defendants did not hypothecate the Sixth-Avenue Railroad stock; they held it all the time; they did not borrow money on it; nothing would have transpired in defendant's sales without witness' knowledge.

Isaac C. Leigh was recalled, and testified that the lowest rate at which Nicaragua stock had been transferred was, he thought, 4 ... 4½ was asked.

This closed the testimony on both sides.

Mr. Field then summed up the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Tracy that for the defence.

Judgment reserved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

MARINE INSURANCE—IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Woodruff & Co. vs. The Commercial Insurance Company.—Action upon a marine policy of insurance, by which defendant insured for plaintiff 7,[illegible] bushels wheat for the sum of $24,490. The wheat was shipped at New-Orleans on board the *Toulon*, bound for New-York, in December, 1855. The *Toulon*, on her voyage, encountered severe gales, in one of which, as she was on the edge of the Gulf, she shipped heavy seas, every thing on deck being afloat. The hatch-house was stove, and the ventilator was washed away, so that the aperture, or a part, was open for 30 minutes, in which the water washed. On her arrival at this port it was found that the entire shipment of wheat was damaged. The whole damage was $14,179 82. Of this the Insurance Company admitted a liability of $4,490 19 as having occurred from the actual contact with sea water by a sea peril, which sum they paid; but denied their liability for the balance, on the ground that one of the clauses of their policy exempted them from liability unless the damage occurred by actual contact of sea water. The clause on which they rely is of modern origin, and is now inserted in all New-York Marine Policies.

The plaintiffs contend that the defendants cannot draw the line between that portion of the wheat that was actually touched by sea water and that which, though it may not have been actually touched by sea-water, was yet, in consequence, heated and injured; that if, by a sea peril, sea-water actually came in contact with any part of the wheat, all the consequences thereto to the rest of the wheat are within the intent of the policy.

No adjudications are to be found on this question, and it is one of great importance to underwriters and shippers. The case is still on.

For plaintiffs, L. R. Marsh and Charles O'Conor. For defendants, W. D. Booth and F. B. Cutting.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

William Haffner vs. A. A. Fromm.—Motion granted with $10 costs, but defendant may move upon payment of the $10 within ten days.

John Blair vs. Edward Costello.—Motion to [illegible] security for costs, denied.

Joseph P. Peyton vs. Bernard Deming.—Motion to dismiss proceedings supplementary to execution, granted.

Trial of Charles B. Huntingdon for Forgery—Twenty-seven Indictments against him—First Day's Proceedings.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

The trial of Charles B. Huntingdon was begun yesterday in this Court. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings the room was thronged, and when the Judge took his seat upon the bench, the swarm of curiosity had overflowed into the corridor, and dripping down the stairs, had formed a large human note of interrogation in the Park. Since the trial of Monroe Edwards, nothing in the way of forgery has excited equal interest. If the Court-room had been many times as large, it would have been crowded to excess, before the Judge appeared upon the bench.

For the prosecution appeared the District-Attorney, W. Curtis Noyes, and Ex-Recorder Tallmadge. For the defence, Mr. James T. Brady, and Mr. John A. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan, in opening the case, remarked that Mr. Huntingdon was charged with the crime of forgery upon twenty-seven indictments. He had pleaded guilty to three of them, and was now ready for trial. But it was necessary for him to know which indictment he was first called upon to defend. The indictment charging him with an intention to defraud Charles Belden, he was prepared to meet. The District-Attorney had intended that another indictment would be first selected. This was contrary to their expectations. They were not prepared to try the indictment against Bishop or against Harbeck.

The District-Attorney said that he was surprised that any misunderstanding should have occurred. The learned counsel had been every day to his (the District-Attorney's) office for the last fortnight, and had never intimated that he would be unprepared to try either of the three indictments.

Mr. Brady contended that it would be as conducive to the interests of the people as to those of the accused, if the case of Belden should be tried first. The line of the defence had been prepared on the supposition that the case of Belden would first occupy their attention.

The District-Attorney rejoined that, unless the Court also is determined otherwise, he must persist in commencing with the Harbeck indictment.

Judge CAPRON said he was not in possession of sufficient facts to enable him to decide the question. The order of bringing up the indictments must rest with the District-Attorney. He sat there to try any case that might be brought on.

Mr. Brady replied that the alleged forgeries of Huntingdon were peculiar, and had no parallel in any forgeries ever yet attempted or executed in the United States. It was necessary to choose one of the indictments, out of the twenty-seven found against his client, on which to commence the trial. The Belden indictment was one for which they (the defence) was most prepared.

The District-Attorney remarked that, he was perfectly insensible to any difference on the nature of the indictments, except in that particular Harbeck indictment, which exposed more fully than any other the dealings of Huntingdon. That indictment, on its trial, would take less time and give rise to less embarrassing questions than any other. It was with great surprise that he found his learned friends on the other side unprepared to try that indictment.

This little dispute between counsel here terminated. The business of impanneling the Jury then commenced, and continued nearly four hours. Forty-nine Jurors were called and examined as to their knowledge of the case, bias, formation or expression of an opinion, touching the guilt or innocence of the accused, and all the other circumstances that form a ground of challenge. The following gentlemen were at length chosen:

CHARLES H. GROVES, umbrella and parasol manufacturer, No. 44 Vesey-street—Foreman.

Morris M. Samuel, commission merchant, No. 13 Nassau-street.

Wm. Holms, soapmaker, No. 108 Charles-street.

John Nicholson, dry-goods merchant, No. 36 Liberty-street.

George Lazarus, boot and shoemaker, No. 291 Center-street.

Robert T. Newcomb, dry-goods merchant, No. 718 Third-avenue.

Henry Pincus, umbrella manufacturer, corner of William and Cedar streets.

Joseph Cristadoro, wig-maker, No. 6 Astor-House.

Wm. H. Kipp, liquor store, corner of West Broadway and Reade-street.

Wm. Wood, music teacher, No. 575 Broadway.

Wm. H. Dayton, broker, No. 96 Franklin-street.

James P. Kinney, sash and blind maker, No. 197 Forty-first-street.

It being now the usual hour of adjournment, the Judge delivered the usual instructions to the Jury, and adjourned the trial till this morning, when the District-Attorney will state the case to the Jury and proceed to examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

During the proceedings of yesterday, Mr. Huntingdon was apparently as unconcerned as any ordinary spectator. In appearance, he is about two or three and thirty years old—rather flashy, incorrigible in moustache, clothed in unexceptionable apparel—wearing lavender-colored gloves of the model make. Of course he was the observed of all observers, and he evidently felt the necessity of being prepared for the occasion.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Hon. R. F. W. ALLSTON was, on Tuesday, elected Governor of this State. The result was one which we had confidently anticipated. Mr. ALLSTON has for some years past presided over the Senate with ability and universal approval. He is a gentleman of highly cultivated mind, distinguished among the planters of the Low Country for his intelligence and success, and has contributed his full share to the diffusion of valuable knowledge in that department of industry which constitutes the great wealth of our State.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The *Gazette de France* concludes an article on Piedmont with the following amiable allusion to England: "Let us draw up the vizor of this nation and expose the trader who wanders about the globe disguised as a knight."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1856.

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The Southern Convention—Plan of Senator Toombs.

The telegraph has completed its synopsis of the proceedings of the Southern Commercial Convention, and sent its members home. The mail, following on at a respectful distance, brings us the extended accounts of our Special Reporter, which we continue in another portion of this morning's TIMES.

They will be found well worthy of perusal. They give but only the skeleton of the Convention's action, which the telegraph supplied, but the flesh and blood supplied by the speeches of its members. It is from what was said,—from the spirit and temper of the whole discussion,—that a valuable judgment can be formed concerning the tone of the gathering and its promise of future power. The speeches at this Convention will be found to be eminently readable and suggestive. They show the curious variety of ideas,—the vague and confused notions, that fill the minds of leading Southern men concerning the cause of the acknowledged backwardness of the South in everything relating to national growth, and the means by which its progress in the future can be secured. The talk of various eloquent speakers about a Southern Literature,—Southern schools and school-books,—Southern Colleges, Southern trade and Southern interests as connected with Slavery, is eminently suggestive.

One of the most noteworthy incidents of the whole Convention, was the Letter from Senator TOOMBS, concerning the ways and means of creating a *Southern Commerce*, which is included in our this morning's report of the fourth day's proceedings. Senator TOOMBS is clear headed and practical enough to see that such a commerce never can be created by resolutions:—that something more will be required than these. He holds, moreover, that it cannot be done by individual effort, and insists that it must be done by *State laws*. He proposes, therefore, that every Southern State shall impose a *tax upon all foreign goods* imported through other States, high enough to make them cost more than if imported directly from abroad. In this way, he says, it will be made the interest of the people of the South to establish direct trade with Europe for the purpose of procuring their own supplies.

It is very curious that so practical a man as Senator TOOMBS should delude himself, or suppose he can delude others, into the belief that such a scheme as this can be made to work. It is simply proposing that the people of the South shall impose upon themselves a tax which shall compel them to pay more for their supplies of foreign goods than if they bought them in the cheapest market. Does Senator TOOMBS believe that his constituents can be hoodwinked into such a transparent act of suicide? Any Northern man who should have hinted at the possibility of such a thing, would have been denounced as a wholesale slanderer of our Southern brethren.

Throughout all these debates no man has dared even to hint that possibly the system of slave labor may be the cause of much of the comparative weakness and retardation of the South. Was there not one member of that body who had, in his own mind, some suspicion that this was actually the fact? Or was it because all deemed action in this direction utterly hopeless, that profound silence on the subject was considered the best policy? Whatever may have been the cause of that silence, the fact will be hereafter regarded as the most significant of its proceedings. Whenever clear-headed, prudent, practical men in the Southern States shall be permitted, and shall deem it prudent, wisely to canvass the actual relations of Slavery to national and social progress, the day of Southern prosperity will begin to dawn,—but not till then.

Speech of the New Vice-President.

The new Vice-President has been making a speech, and it contained some suggestions of considerable interest to those of the Old-Line Whigs who supported the Democratic candidates at the late election.

It seems that, upon the adjournment of the Electoral College in Kentucky, its members waited upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and tendered him their congratulations upon his election. It was in reply to this address that Mr. B. made the speech in question, and, as it was commendably brief, we copy it entire, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am very much affected by the unexpected call made upon me, and by the honor which has been paid me, but I receive it with gratitude.

The eloquent gentleman speaks of my having been one of the leaders of the party in this struggle. I have been, gentlemen, a leader, but without effort and without duties. It was my humble position to sit by and see the battle won by those standing around me.

I am very happy, I assure you, to see these gentlemen who have contributed so much to revolutionize Kentucky, and bring her back to her old principles. [illegible]

[illegible]

patriotism by uniting in supporting the Constitution and the Union, and to break down the worst organization that ever had an existence. Now, by maintaining this organization, composed of all the Democrats and Whigs who love the rights of the States, and who are opposed to the proscriptive tenets of the Know-Nothing Order, by associating together on the principles of cordiality and friendship, we will not only maintain the position we have, but those Whigs and Democrats who have for a time been led astray, will again return and join our ranks.

Again I return my sincere and profound thanks for this testimony of favor and regard.

The new Vice-President, it will be seen, is disposed to consult policy in the future arrangements of the party: and the policy he evidently prefers is that of conciliation. The spirit of his remarks is very different from that evinced by the Richmond *Enquirer*, which took occasion very soon after the election to repudiate the notion that the Old-Line Whigs were to be received into full communion by the Democratic Party. Although they had done good service in this particular emergency, it was by no means clear, the *Enquirer* argued, that they had abandoned any of their old political heresies or were disposed to act hereafter in full accordance with the Democratic platform.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is for having them taken care of. He proposes to consolidate the Union,—to weld together these two elements of political strength, and thus establish the ascendancy of the Democratic Party.

We are inclined to think that Mr. BUCHANAN will agree with the Vice-President rather than the *Enquirer*. He is thoroughly impressed with the value of the services rendered by the Old-line Whigs, in Pennsylvania as well as in the Southern States, and will undoubtedly see the policy and propriety of making some distinct acknowledgment of them. Indeed, it has been rumored already that he has indicated his purpose to appoint an Old-line Whig as a member of his Cabinet. If this should be done, it would be a significant indication that this portion of the allied army is to be taken care of in the distribution of rations.

Stock-jobbing Journalism.

The *Herald* is still sore under the disastrous explosion of its Wall-street schemes. It smarts terribly under the rapid rise of leading Railroad stocks, in spite of its efforts to keep them down. It attributes its failure entirely to the influence of the DAILY TIMES, and there is accordingly no end to the abuse which it heaps upon us. It has improved a little, under our advice, upon the rash and suicidal recklessness of its first attack, and wages the crusade now somewhat less directly. Here is a specimen of its new tactics:

"STOCK-JOBBING JOURNALISM.—Messrs. WESLEY & COMPANY are not the first stock operators who have hit upon the idea of keeping a paper to puff up their operations. The same thing was done in London by Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, who bought the *Morning Chronicle*, then the second paper in England, and killed it, and himself, too. And Monsieur DELMAR of Paris bought the *Patrie*, and puffed his schemes in it till he and the paper tumbled together. Messrs. WESLEY & COMPANY should bear these examples in mind."

Our neighbor is a little unfortunate in his comparisons. In the first place our Mr. WESLEY has more practical common sense than Sir JOHN EASTHOPE and Monsieur DELMAR put together, and is not at all likely to do anything which will injure so large and so valuable a property as the TIMES. Sir JOHN bought the *Morning Chronicle*, and Mons. DELMAR the *Patrie*, for the purpose of forwarding some private schemes of their own, to which, instead of the newspapers themselves, they looked for their advantage and profit. Mr. WESLEY was not such a fool as that. He embarked in the TIMES for the sake of its own profits. He entered into an express stipulation that the absolute and entire editorial control should be in the hands of its Editor, and from that day to this he has never, in a single instance, attempted to influence either its Editor or the writer of its Money Article, in regard to the views or course of the paper on any subject whatever. The result of this policy has been that, while he has been successful in his own business, the TIMES has been doubly successful in its department. And his investment of money in the TIMES has turned out to be a good deal more profitable even than his investments in Central and other Railroad stock. Perhaps the hostility of the *Herald* has proved quite as much to his advantage in the one case as in the other. He has floored the Great Bear of Wall-street in stocks:—it would not be at all strange if in the course of time he should floor the Great Bear of Nassau-street in newspapers. Is it the shadow of this coming event that makes the *Herald* so cross?

Our neighbor thinks that newspapers should be kept entirely free from all stock-jobbing influences. So do we; and we took good care of this when the TIMES was first organized. Mr. WESLEY, who is a very large and a very enterprising, and as the *Herald* will concede, a very successful stock broker, has not the remotest control or influence over the Editorial conduct of the TIMES. Nor has either the Editor or the writer of the Money Article of the TIMES any interest whatever in stocks. Their opinions are never biased by any private interest whatever. They never allow stock speculators *to write in its columns*; nor does either of them ever take an interest in any stock-jobbing operation of the day. Perhaps in this respect their "example" may be worth the *Herald's* imitation.

The *Herald* has been trying desperately, for a long time past, to make the public believe that the stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad was utterly worthless,—that the New-York Central stock was no better,—that the Directors and Managers of the Southern Michigan, Cleveland and Toledo, Chicago and Rock Island, and other leading Railroads of the country, were swindlers and certain to rob the public. It has hinted at all sorts of over-issues and other frauds. It has invented the most abominable falsehoods about failures and defalcations, from time to time. The object of all this was to knock down the prices of these stocks,—to alarm the men and women who had invested their savings in them into selling out at large losses, and thus to put their money into the pockets of the stock-jobbers who pulled the wires. The scheme turned out badly. The gun kicked. All these stocks went up,—*five*, *eight* and *ten* per cent. The *Herald* insists that WESLEY and the DAILY TIMES did it all,—that they spoiled all its schemes.

This may be so. Unfortunately, however, they have not been able to thwart *all* its stock-jobbing projects in the same way. Does the *Herald* remember the *Potosi Lead Company*,—how that concern was puffed, puffed day after day in its columns, until its stock sold at a high figure, and how it then collapsed and turned out to be an immense swindle,—by which thousands of people who trusted the *Herald* were robbed of tens of thousands of dollars? Does the *Herald* remember the *Parker Vein Company*, which was puffed—puffed—puffed, day after day, and week after week, until its stock went up seventy-five per cent. above par,—and how it then turned out to have been a mere gigantic fraud from the beginning? Does the *Herald* remember the *Ward Coal Company*, the *McCullough Coal Company*, or the half score of other stock-jobbing bubbles, got up by sharpers, puffed into notice by the *Herald*, and then exploded? If not, we trust its memory may be refreshed by reference to its files,—and to the names of some of the writers in its columns upon the stock-books of some of these concerns. It may *then* find out what sort of "Stock-jobbing Journalism" inflicts immense losses upon the public, and deserves the execration of the community.

All these schemes the TIMES resisted. It never lent its columns to any of them. It was never humbugged or deceived as to their real character. But the *Herald*, in this line of business, was too much for us. We could not possibly prevent *all* the mischief which the *Herald* was seeking to do. People now have their eyes open, however, and the *Herald's* power for evil, in one direction, has met with a serious and lasting check.

AN OVERDONE BUSINESS.—The present season has not been a successful one for lecturers, thus far. There have been no new attractions, and even the old lecturers, who have been successful heretofore, have not thought it worth their while to prepare anything new for the public, and the public have not cared to listen to a twice-told tale. Mr. [illegible] was the only new candidate for lecturing honors this season, and he made a most deplorable *fiasco*. Nothing will attract a respectable audience to a lecture room now but a great notoriety, and then the lecturer may console himself with the agreeable reflection that the public do not come to hear what he has to say, but to see how he looks. Col. BENTON may possibly attract a full audience when he comes along, and MACAULAY or CARLYLE would be sure of as many hearers as could be packed into our largest lecture rooms for one course; but anybody less than these great lights of the literary world, whether native or foreign, would not be able to attract a respectable audience. The mania for lectures has died out, and the lecturers themselves may assume the responsibility for the change that has taken place in the public taste. They have not given the public credit for a sufficiently elevated taste, and have made the very great mistake of supposing that the good-natured forbearance of their listeners was owing to a want of intelligence, when it was only an amiable desire to be pleased. A good lecturer is, in fact, as rare as a good preacher, of a good actor; and, in a city like New-York, where there are so many sources of amusement open to the multitude, at a small price, it is not to be expected that every man who aspires to be a lecturer should be successful. The ill success of the present season will either spur our popular lecturers to new exertions, and teach them the necessity of aiming higher in their efforts to hit the public taste, or else it will tend to a general breaking up of the business. We fear that the net receipts of many of our professional lecturers will be much less this season than they were the last.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling for copies of all the letters written by Col. SUMNER relative to Kansas affairs. Notice was given of another Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill. A bill was introduced by Senator WILSON, and referred to the Committee on Territories, to amend the act to organize Kansas and Nebraska Territories. The joint resolution extending the time for the presentation of claims against Texas was taken up, but not disposed of. A bill was introduced by Senator FESSENDEN, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to remedy certain defects in the criminal law, having especial reference to crimes committed on the high seas.

In the House, Mr. WHITFIELD, the delegate from Kansas, introduced a bill providing for the assessment of damages during the Kansas war; also a bill to establish District Courts in the Territory, and another to establish additional land offices. The Indian, Civil and Army Appropriation bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was passed amending the Tariff act of 1842 so as to prohibit the importation of indecent and obscene prints, &c. Further consideration of the bill to reduce the duties on imports, and for other purposes, was postponed until the first Tuesday in January. The debate on the President's Message was then resumed, and speeches were made—by Mr. NICHOLS, in defence of the Republicans, and contending that the agitation of the Slavery question is due to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; by Mr. CRAWFORD, in support of the political views of the Message; and by Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, in defence of the principles of the Nebraska bill.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS—QUEER REVELATIONS.—Hon. KENNETH RAYNER has been making a speech at Raleigh, N. C., in defence of his political course during the late Presidential Canvass, especially in regard to the charge brought against him of having sought to aid in the election of FREMONT. He acknowledged that he was desirous of adopting any measures that would defeat BUCHANAN, but denied that he had any sympathy for FREMONT. After explaining his own course of action, he paid special attention to the Democrats and straight Fillmore men of Philadelphia, and said that "a gentleman of his acquaintance was approached by an emissary from FORNEY, who told him if he would exert himself, not for the Democratic Party, but for the straight Fillmore ticket, $100,000 *would be placed to his credit in any Bank he might select*." This Fillmore ticket, he added, was the one supported by Mr. SANDERSON, who, said Mr. R., "it was well known, had not heard the jingle of a dollar for many a month; yet since the election he has been able to *purchase a house worth $30,000*."

According to Mr. RAYNER's statements politics must have been rather a profitable business in Pennsylvania for adventurous gentlemen during the Presidential Canvass. One hundred thousand dollars is a very large sum to pay for any man's influence, and we cannot help thinking that even SANDERSON was overrated at a fifth of that amount. Still, when the demand is active, prices will rise.

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION IN TENNESSEE—SENSIBLE EXPLANATION.—We find in the *Mirror* of last evening a letter from LUCIEN B. CHASE, Esq., in explanation of what he believes, from an accurate knowledge of the country, to have been the real causes of the insurrectionary movements among the slaves of Tennessee. He attributes them without hesitation, "not to Abolition emissaries or Abolition documents within the State, but to the speeches of Democratic or Fillmore orators." In the canvass each party would contend that the election of its candidate was absolutely necessary to prevent the success of the Republicans, whose *real* object, it would of course be insisted, was the liberation of the slaves. Mr. CHASE thinks the stump speakers on both sides were forced to take this position in self-defence. And, as their speeches are listened to by slaves as well as others, it is by no means surprising that they should have caught just enough of them to imbibe the notion that the contest was indeed intended to set them free. Mr. CHASE says:

"You will thus discover that I trace the excitement among the slaves to the recent Presidential canvass. But I cannot conceive how that canvass could have been managed in any other way. There can be no doubt but that the friends of FILLMORE and BUCHANAN honestly entertained the belief that it was only by supporting their favorite that the danger which they apprehended from the election of FREMONT could be averted. It was, therefore, not only their constitutional right, but their imperative duty to avow that belief. In the exercise of that constitutional right, and the performance of that duty, they incurred the hazard of a negro insurrection."

Mr. CHASE's acquaintance with the political character and habits of Tennessee, and the candor with which he discusses the subject, entitle his views to especial weight. We have no doubt they are, substantially, just.

AN ODD PRIZE.—At a concert in Liverpool, recently, among the inducements for an audience, a prize was offered and drawn for, consisting of "a free passage to America, and a complete outfit for the voyage." The lucky individual who drew the prize, was a warehouseman, and on his name being announced he was greeted with hearty cheers on his good luck, and an additional guinea bestowed upon him on his pledging to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

If our cotemporaries over the water are in want of a text to dilate upon, in relation to this country, we do not see that they could desire a better one than the fact above stated, which we find in a Manchester paper. An opportunity to leave England and go to the United States is offered as a prize in a lottery, and the man who wins the chance for expatriation is cheered for his good luck. This is decidedly rather more complimentary to America than to England.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Later advices from Mexico indicate, what we have all along anticipated, that the Government of President COMONFORT is strongly supported by the majority of the people. Puebla has surrendered, and the submission of VIDAURRI to the constituted authorities is confirmed. The Church party, however, is not yet pacified, for we hear of further *pronunciamentos*, started, doubtless, at its instigation. The difficulty with Great Britain has been settled, and Mr. BARRON will be reinstated as British Minister at Mazatlan.

WARNING ENOUGH.—A correspondent desires us to put the public on their guard against one or two other wife-hunting profligates, who are carrying on the same game which the distinguished S. THRASHER LYONS practiced so long and so successfully. We respectfully decline. If the history of Dr. LYONS' adventures, which we have published at length, is not sufficient to warn young ladies against similar scoundrels, they must look out for themselves. Any advice would be wasted on them.

HUNTINGDON'S TRIAL.—The trial of CHARLES B. HUNTINGDON, for extensive forgeries alleged to have been perpetrated by him in Wall-street, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. No prosecution for forgery in this City, since the well-remembered trial of MONROE EDWARDS, has given birth to equal interest. Not only the Court-room, but all the avenues thereto, were thronged. The whole day was occupied in impanneling a jury. It was expected that the trial would occupy the whole of this and the greater part of next week.

The Latest Shape of Villainy—The Bogus Lottery Scheme.

It needs close attention, and a very active mind even, to keep the run of the manifold schemes by which villainy seeks to prey upon the community now-a-days. We have given, in our police reports within a few days past, a full exposition of one of the most recent and most ingenious of its devices. It may, however, serve a good purpose to rehearse, in a more connected and succinct shape, the leading features of this new project, against which the public will do well to be on its guard.

Some three or four months since, two individuals made their appearance in our metropolis, and commenced business, under the style of "Manchester & Co.," as agents for the sale of lottery tickets. The offices for which they assumed to act were the great Delaware office of GREGORY & MAURY, and the yet more renowned establishment of KARMON & LAMAN, in Havana. "Manchester & Co." were zealous and indefatigable in their vicarious capacity, and left no trick untried that could by any means promote the interests of their principals. They had lists of the splendid prizes to be awarded on hand, together with glowing accounts of the brilliant prospects which awaited the drawers, and these they caused to be thrust into the counting-houses, the workshops, the private dwellings of our citizens, as inducements to lure them on to purchase the tickets in question.

But it was the device adopted by our agents to reach and influence parties out of New-York, that especially evinced their astuteness and ingenuity. The plan of operations in this case was to forward packages of tickets, schemes, and drawings, to the Postmasters of the different towns, with a written request addressed to each, to the effect that if he would exert himself to push the sale of the said tickets, he was at liberty to retain *one* of them as remuneration for his trouble. The idea of winning one of the splendid prizes in the great Havana or Delaware lottery, was of course more than sufficient to fire the imagination of country postmasters, and to induce them to engage ardently in the work. They did so, and as a consequence, a large number of tickets was sold, and a large amount of money found its way into the pockets of "Manchester & Co."

So far all had gone well. Our New-York firm were successful in their speculations. Our country Postmasters and country purchasers were happy in anticipation of approaching good fortune. But the best-laid schemes of mice and men, as BURNS says, are liable to be thwarted, and the scheme of "Manchester & Co.," was destined, it seems, to add to the number of those that have verified the saying of the bard. The time had arrived for the lottery of GREGORY & MAURY to have a drawing, and, as a matter of course, the drawing aforesaid took place. Now when the official list of the prize tickets was published, a Mr. CUMMINGS, of Michigan, who had retained one of "Manchester & Co's" tickets of the Delaware Lottery, discovered that the tickets in the list which corresponded with his, entitled the holder to the sum of $3,600. Concluding, therefore, that he was the fortunate individual, he hastened to address a letter to a friend in this City, requesting him to see "Manchester & Co.," at his earliest convenience, and arrange with them about the payment of the prize money. The friend in question, on receiving this communication, at once started to hunt up the said firm, but the search proved vain. No such firm as that of "Manchester & Co." could anywhere be found, and the friend perceiving at last how matters stood, wrote to Mr. C., and informed him that the firm of "Manchester & Co." had no existence, and that the supposed prize-ticket was, in his opinion, a bogus concern.

This unwelcome intelligence roused the ire of the disappointed CUMMINGS, and, with commendable spirit, he came on to New-York last week, determined to seek redress at the hands of the law, and to make an example of the ingenious gentlemen who were represented by "Manchester & Co." On arriving in our City he made his appearance forthwith before Justice OSBORNE, and entered a complaint against the bogus venders of lottery tickets, for whose arrest the Justice immediately issued his warrant. This instrument was then placed in the hands of Officer WEBB, who, after watching for a few days at the Post-Office, succeeded ultimately in nabbing the mysterious personages that had driven such a prosperous business under the title of "Manchester & Co." The pillars of the said firm proved to be two young Ohians named HENRY W. HAMILTON and WILLIAM R. SADDLER, who, preferring living by their wits to a life of hard work, had hit on the scheme of *forging* lottery tickets as a means of growing rapidly rich.

Their bubble suddenly burst. They find themselves in the clutches of the law. Their examination is going on:—their guilt seems beyond doubt, and the probability is that if they receive their deserts they will spend some years in retirement at Sing Sing.

We presume they will come to the conclusion that honesty is decidedly the best policy. The principal motive for publishing the details of such occurrences is to lead others to the same conclusion by a shorter process.

A Weather Almanac—Mr. Meriam Out Again.

Mr. E. MERIAM has turned up again, in print,—and this time actually and truly in a book, full of sound, sensible matter, and not open to the criticism that has been visited upon his daily weather squibs. The *New-York Almanac and Weather Book for 1857* is published by MASON BROTHERS in a neatly bound pocket volume, which sells for 25 cents. It combines all the tables and calculations that properly belong to the Almanac, superadded to which is a meteorolical record for *every hour* in the year past, up to the 1st inst., prepared by the indefatigable MERIAM. Certain prognostications of weather are food for the curious, and Mr. MERIAM describes his places of observation, to show the facilities he enjoys for making his calculations. He says:

"My house, where the thermometrical observations are made, fronts a street running east and west, open west to the Bay, and between two streets running north and south, and is surrounded by a belt of unobstructed atmosphere 60 feet south, 25 feet each, east and west, and 150 feet or more north. The observations on the direction of the wind, snow, rain, condition of the sky, and appearance of lightning, are made at the office where the atmospheric view is wholly unobstructed, it being an isolated building, and on high ground, overlooking the great Bay of New-York to the Narrows."

The careful compiler of the statistical matter of this little volume has displayed great judgment in the selection. Tables of latitude and longitude, City information, lists of Banks and Insurance Companies in the leading cities, lists of newspapers in the Union, and tables of weights and measures, are combined with chronological indices. What with Mr. MERIAM's figures, and the compiler's arrangement, and the publishers' good sense, the *Almanac* is altogether the best of its kind that has yet appeared.

Concert.

Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the pianist, assisted by Mr. EBEN, flutist, and Miss BEHREND, vocalist, will give a Concert at Library Hall, Newark, N. J., next week for which event a programme of great excellence has been prepared. Mr. MASON will perform some of his best solos, and with one of his pupils, (a Newark youth,) will play a duo for two pianos by Goria.

From Florida—Army Arrivals.

The ship *Arkwright*, from Punta Rassa, arrived to-day, bringing Companies E, K and L, and regimental band of the 2d U. S. artillery. At Old Point Comfort she landed a detachment of invalids from Companies C, G and I, still serving in Florida. Company E is destined for Fort Ontario, K for Fort Hamilton, and L for Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. The following officers are with the troops: Brevet-Col. H. BROWN commanding; Assistant-Surgeon I. MOORE, Medical Department; First Lieut. BENSON, Quartermaster and commanding; First Lieut. VINCENT, Adjutant; Capt. ALLEN and Second Lieut. WEBB.

Personal.

The New-Orleans *Delta* states that Mr. OLIPHANT, an English gentleman of high literary as well as social position, the author of a work which has had quite a run in England under the title of *Shores of the Black Sea*, is in this country on his way to Nicaragua. Mr. OLIPHANT is supposed to be the writer of the articles on "Circassia," now appearing in *Blackwood*, and his journey will probably result in a graphic sketch of the resources of Central America.

Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, the Episcopalian clergyman who was dismissed from his pulpit in the Church of the Epiphany, for preaching Anti-Slavery politics, has set up on his own hook, and last Sunday began his independent ministration in the National Hall, before a large congregation. Mr. TYNG is the son of Rev. Dr. TYNG of this City.

NOYES WHEELER, an individual who has been somewhat extensively known throughout New-England, for some years, as an itinerant professor of phrenology and spiritualism, has been brought up before the Police Court on a charge of insanity. The Justices found there was method in his madness, and discharged him.

The *National Intelligencer*, of Tuesday, says: "Hon. JAMES SHIELDS, late a Senator from the State of Illinois, was amongst the visitors at the Capitol on Monday. A cordial welcome was extended to him by his former associates in Congress and by many of our citizens."

The Atlanta (Geo.) *Intelligencer* says: We understand that Hon. A. H. STEPHENS sent a challenge to B. H. HILL, Esq., on Saturday last, Hon. THOMAS W. THOMAS being the bearer. The challenge, we learn, was declined, but on what particular grounds we have not been informed.

The return of Senator DOUGLAS and his bride to Washington, (says the *Union*,) was the occasion of a most interesting scene at his residence on Saturday evening. A large number of prominent citizens were present, eager to extend their congratulations.

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Dr. ISAAC J. HAYES, who accompanied Dr. KANE on his Polar Expedition, read an interesting paper, giving his personal experience of the Esquimaux.

Dr. JOSEPH LE CONTE, of the University of Georgia, has been invited to fill the Chair of Natural Science in the South Carolina College, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. BRUMBY.

The *Pennsylvanian* reports that Hon. CALEB CUSHING intends to remain in Washington after the close of the present Administration, to practice his profession.

Judge WAYNE, of Georgia, has so far recovered from the attack of paralysis he had in Raleigh as to proceed to Washington and resume his duties as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

General JOHN J. CHAPMAN, an eminent Marylander, and President of the National Whig Convention of 1852, died in Charles County, on Wednesday.

Hon. GABRIEL CANNON has been chosen Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY is at the Revere House, having entirely recovered his health.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Courier* has a novel explanation of the cause of the failure of JACOB LITTLE. He says:

"The true cause of the failure of JACOB LITTLE has not yet been publicly stated. He was a strong Fremont man, and really thought he would be elected. Knowing that if such an event had occurred, there would have been excitement throughout the country, that business would receive a fearful shock, and calamities portend, he calculated that about this time, amid the universal apprehensions of all conservative commercial men, negotiations would be suspended, real estate decline, and securities of every description tumble down, and he would reap the profits of the public disaster."

Obituary.

The New-Orleans papers announce the death of Mr. JOSEPH SAUL, who came to New-Orleans the year after the cession of Louisiana in 1803. He was the only Cashier of the first Branch Bank of the United States, an office which he held until its affairs were wound up in 1810. He afterwards drafted the charter of the Bank of Orleans, and was its Cashier until the second Bank of the United States was organized, of which he was appointed Cashier of the branch. He was also President of the first Insurance company chartered in the State of Louisiana. Mr. SAUL was a native of England, and came to the United States shortly after the close of the revolutionary war.

Hon. SETH SPRAGUE, of Boston, died in that city on Friday. Mr. SPRAGUE was a Whig of the old school, and was a warm personal friend of the great statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER. He welcomed Mr. WEBSTER home at the time of the reception given him by his friends and neighbors of Marshfield and its vicinity, a few months before Mr. WEBSTER's death. Mr. SPRAGUE was a brother of Judge SPRAGUE, of the U. S. District Court in this city. His age was 90.

Dr. THOMAS IVERS PARKER, an old and well known physician of Boston, died at his residence on the 10th inst., at the advanced age of 79 years. He was a son of Right Reverend SAMUEL PARKER, Bishop of the Diocese, and was born in Bedford-street, hardly a stone's throw from the place of his death. He spent his long life as a bachelor. He was a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1800.

The Georgia papers record the death, in Early County, in that State, of Mr. JOSEPH GARRISON, at the age of one hundred years and ten months. He was a native of Edgecomb, N. C. He saw both the beginning and close of the Revolutionary war, in which he participated. He was under the command of General GATES, at the battle of Camden, and fought under General GREENE, at Guilford, C. H.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* announces the death of Gen. JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Charles County, Maryland. He was one of the most estimable citizens of Maryland, had filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people several important offices, and had represented his district in Congress.

Col. H. YOAKUM, author of the *History of Texas* died at Houston on the 29th ult., of consumption. He was not only a man of talent and genius, but of great public spirit, and abounding in private and Christian virtues.

The State Library at Albany now embraces 43,634 volumes, of which 30,651, including the volumes of manuscripts, are in the General Library and 13,023 in the Law library. This is an increase of 20,360 volumes in five years.

BUSINESS AT MINERAL POINT, (Wis.) is unusually prosperous. The influence of the railroad, now within a dozen miles of it is already beginning to be felt.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—The whole stock, embracing every variety of Dolls, Toys, Games, &c., at ROGERS' extensive Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, is to be sold off this month at less prices than ever before offered in this city.

H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

WHO WILL SUFFER—WHEN DR. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, vomiting, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c.? Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GREAT FIRE AT SYRACUSE!

From the Daily Standard, Syracuse, Nov. 15, 1856.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.—One of HERRING's Fire-Proof Safes, sold by D. S. & S. P. GEER, of this city, passed through the ordeal of a recent fire in the First Ward of this city, and its contents came out in excellent order, as the following certificate triumphantly proves:

SALINA, Nov. 13, 1856.

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. Geer, Agents, or to all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the Safe of S. C. Herring & Co., which was bought of you Oct. 16, was burned at the great fire which occurred here on the morning of the 8th inst., and that the Safe underwent and resisted the most intense heat, and was not removed until the afternoon of the 13th, having remained in the fire 100 hours, and brought out the contents in a good state of preservation, and the paper on which this is written was part of the contents of said safe.

AVERY & EVANS.

The public are invited to call, examine and compare the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION with Wilder's and other patented Safes. For sale by

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
and No. 5 Murray-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

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Persons about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons for the Holidays are invited to call and examine the superior assortment of

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HAVING TAKEN THE ELEGANT STORE NO. 521 Broadway, (in the St. Nicholas Hotel,) we are desirous to close out our Fall stock, and for that purpose have materially reduced the prices of our present stock. We have many new styles of fancy cassimeres and vestings of late importation, at G. A. ARNOUX, No. 521 Broadway.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles only; designs for chandeliers and novel pieces; Paris bronzes, candelabras, brackets, candlesticks with flexible tubing for gas, metal and porcelain or lamps. For sale by DARDONVILLE, 441 Broadway.

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[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

French China Ware, [illegible] TEA AND TOILET SETS, Vases, [illegible], Ornaments, &c., &c. BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. [illegible] Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c. in great variety. PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, Vases, Match-Pots, &c., &c., all of the best makers. Terra Cotta Wares, Glass Shades, French Fancy Articles. CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS, for sale at low prices. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, Importer, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Safe Store Door Locks, SAFE PADLOCKS, SAFE TILL LOCKS, SAFE DEAD LOCKS, SAFE FRONT DOOR LOCKS, SAFE CHEST LOCKS, SAFE CUPBOARD LOCKS, And all descriptions of LOCKS, BOLTS, AND TRIMMINGS, for all descriptions of BUILDINGS. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. [illegible] John, corner of Dutch-st.

New and Choice Fancy Articles for Holiday Presents—Just received per steamer Arago, and for sale at reasonable prices. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

The Young Men's Republican General Committee will celebrate the triumph of Republican principles in the Free States by a GRAND FESTIVAL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1856. The Committee have invited the most distinguished men in the Republican Party to meet them on the occasion, and the invitations have been almost unanimously accepted. The arrangements for securing to the guests and all present the highest gratification have been intrusted to gentlemen of experience and taste, and it is believed that in every particular the Festival will prove a worthy commemoration of the glorious struggles and successes of the late Republican campaign. The Committee announce the following arrangements for the evening: The doors will open at 7½ o'clock. The music, consisting of two full bands of one hundred instruments, under the direction of H. B. Dodworth, Esq., will commence at 8½ o'clock. The members of the Committee, assisted by Republicans invited from the neighboring cities, will act as marshals, and will be known by their badges worn on the left breast. The private boxes will be reserved exclusively for invited guests. Tickets may be obtained at the Broadway and Cortlandt-st. Hotels, music and book stores, and of the Committee; price $3 each, admitting a lady and gentleman.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: F. W. FISHER, D. L. ELDER, [illegible] YOUNG, J. BARRY, J. A. FOSTER, M. DUPUY. The receipts, after paying expenses, will be given to the Kansas fund.

MANAGERS: Gov. John A. King, Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., Gen. James Watson Webb, G. W. Blunt, Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., John J. Doane, Esq., [illegible], Hon. John W. Edmonds, [illegible] [illegible].

Nininger, Minnesota.—We would call the attention of [illegible] persons of limited capital, and who are desirous of emigrating westward, to this new and rising town. It is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, twenty-five miles below St. Paul, and, although only about four months old, there are already forty houses built and about three hundred inhabitants. Improvements of all kinds will continue to be vigorously prosecuted, as lots have been sold, on liberal terms, equivalent to several hundred thousand dollars' worth of improvements to be erected within two years. [illegible] For further information regarding Nininger City, apply, by letter or otherwise, to any of the undersigned: [illegible] N. B.—A company of upwards of one hundred persons leave Philadelphia for Nininger on the 1st of May, 1857, and would be glad of any additions to their number.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association respectfully announce to the Brooklyn public the following course of lectures to be delivered in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church: THURSDAY, Dec. 18, Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston. Subject—The Home of New-England. TUESDAY, Dec. 23, Rev. Dr. VINTON, of New-York. Subject—The Gentleman. TUESDAY, Dec. 30, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, of New-York. Subject—Aaron Burr. TUESDAY, Jan. 6, DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., (Ik Marvel.) Subject—Barber Venice. TUESDAY, Jan. 13, DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., (Ik Marvel.) Subject—Later Venice. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets for the Course, $1 each. Members' Tickets (each member entitled to three,) 25 cents. Single admission 25 cents. To be had at the various book and drug stores; at the rooms of the Association, corner Court and Joralemon sts, or of members of the Board of Managers. C. F. HAYES, Chr. Com. on Lectures. BROOKLYN, Nov. 28, 1856.

For all Diseases of the Nerves, Muscles, Blood, Liver or Limbs—Isthmus Fever, Ague, Chills, Neuralgic or Rheumatic Pains; sickness from over-doctoring, use of Calomel; Dissipation, Debauchery, Drunkenness; Dyspepsia, decline of the natural functions; and in fact, almost every disease where an active and innocent action is necessary; where the liver and blood is torpid; the limbs, back and body weak; the ideas (mental) clouded and uncertain; the appetite bad; rest disturbed, and a feeling of prostration felt, then this singular service (Dr. WEBBER'S LANGUIFIER) effects a complete revolution. Sold (price $1 50; two for $2) at No. [illegible] Bowery.

Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price. We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City. N. E. COLLINS & CO., (Successors to Devlin & Jessup,) Corner of John and Nassau sts.

The New-England Society in the City of New-York will hold their first annual meeting, at the Astor House, on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Society, with their guests and friends, will dine at the Astor House on the above day, at 6 o'clock precisely. Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON has accepted an invitation to the dinner, and it is expected that Speaker BANKS and GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society, and at the Astor House. L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas, [illegible]. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, Trustees. ROBERT B. STORER.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

A Fine Shaving Soap and Skin Beautifier.—JONES' ITALIAN SOAP—Price reduced to 25 cents.—Is the finest skin clarifier and emollient—coarse, sunburned, eruptive skin is made white, fine, clear and beautiful as a child's; while for shaving, or washing children, or curing chafe, chaps, roughness, &c., 'tis beautiful. Depot No. 323 Bowery.

Home Life in New-England is the subject of the last of the series of Lectures before the New-England Society, by Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston, at Clinton Hall, [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING [illegible] E. B. STEBBINS, Ch. Lec. Com.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELEANOR HASLETON: OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. BY CAROLINE CHESEBRO', Author of "Victoria," "Philly and Kit," "Getting Along," etc.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, of Dec. 18, to be issued To-morrow Morning, will contain the three opening Chapters of this interesting novel, which has been written expressly for its columns.

It is a work which will merit the special attention of all who are interested in the improvement of the condition of Woman. None who are acquainted with the previous productions of the gifted author can doubt that it will be written with great ability, and that it will abound in scenes of thrilling interest, as well as in passages of rare beauty and lessons of the highest and purest virtue.

Besides this Novel, the WEEKLY TIMES will contain the first number of a new series of LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN IN EUROPE.

An elaborate critical notice of the splendid new work by DICK TINTO, entitled THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, with a variety of other interesting literary miscellany; Correspondence from all parts of the world; condensed and complete summaries of the NEWS OF THE WEEK, in all Departments, foreign and domestic;—Reports of all the Markets, &c., &c., &c.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be printed upon handsome paper, in clear type and in elegant style—each number containing EIGHT pages or FORTY-EIGHT columns—presenting every week a larger amount of choice Reading and News than can be obtained elsewhere at the same rate. It is designed to make it at once THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Specimen copies will be sent upon application by letter (post-paid) to the Publishers.

News Agents desiring supplies of this week's number, will please send their orders immediately.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers, RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1856.

A "LUXURY" BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS. MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS GIFT. THE COURT OF NAPOLEON; OR, SOCIETY UNDER THE FIRST EMPIRE. WITH PORTRAITS OF ITS BEAUTIES, WITS AND HEROINES. BY FRANK B. GOODRICH, (Dick Tinto.) Royal Quarto. Turkey Antique, $12 50.

LIST OF PORTRAITS FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS:

Charlotte Corday.	Hortense de Beauharnais.
Madame Roland.	Grace Ingersoll.
Madame Tallien.	Mlle. Du Colombier.
Madame Recamier.	Madame Regnault.
Pauline Bonaparte.	Madame Junot.
Caroline Bonaparte.	Madame de Stael.
Josephine.	Mlle. Lenormand.
Marie Louise.	Mlle. Georges.

From the Boston Daily Journal.

The "Court of Napoleon" is one of the most perfect works of the kind which has ever been issued from the press in this country. The letter-press, the illustrations, typographical execution, and the binding are all in harmony. * * * * * * * *

The engravings in this work, in point of artistic execution, are not excelled by anything of the kind which has been published. They are representatives, in drawing and color, of the best original portraits of those celebrated women. The originals are by Gerard, David, Scheffer, and other distinguished painters. The engravings were executed in Paris, and, in delicacy of coloring, are unapproachable. The whole work, in fact, is finished and beautiful in all its details, and would grace the most richly-furnished boudoir or library.

From the New-York Tribune.

Although this superb volume is intended as an ornamental gift-book for the holidays, it possesses an intrinsic value, independent of the extensive gallery of female beauty, which forms its pictorial attraction, in the copious and instructive original biographical sketches by the writer of its letter-press portions. * * * * * * The typographical execution, paper, and binding of this volume are in a style of elegance and beauty, of which the American Press can furnish few examples.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

This is one of the books which are properly called *gorgeous.* It is a thick, royal quarto volume, bound in the style which is denominated Turkey antique; printed on very thick and beautifully smooth paper, like ivory; with sixteen portraits, from the originals in the Luxembourg and Versailles, of the women most celebrated in Napoleon's time for heroism, wit and beauty. * * * * * * * *

These portraits are all colored from the originals, and may, therefore, be received as undoubtedly correct. The literary contents of the volume are as piquant and entertaining as the ornamental portion is elegant. The Court of the great Napoleon is brought to the reader's view in its brightest and most glorious aspect. Mingled with these beautiful and talented women are the Marshals of the Empire, covered with decorations won on many a hard fought field; and the savans, statesmen, ministers and courtiers, whose names are all historical.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

This work deserves to be enumerated among the superb *books of the world. It certainly will rank very high* among the great works of the Western Continent, Audubon's Birds, and possibly Agassiz's coming work on Fishes *(if report is true) may surpass it. As a holiday gift-book,* no past work that we have seen equals it. The paper, letter-press, binding in exquisite Turkey antique, are of the finest description. It is a royal octavo in size, so as to admit the large lithographs which ornament the work. *These are portraits of the leading women of France* connected with the Court and the Emperor. The majestic, extravagant, complaisant Josephine, in her imperial robes, faces the title-page, where, in inferior miniature, appears her little scrupulous successor, Maria Louisa, surrounded by more minute medallions of the three Emperors, Napoleon I., II., and III., and the present Empress Eugenie. The letter-press of this page is in gold, and is extremely chaste and beautiful. * * * * * * * *

From the New-York Evening Post.

Mr. Goodrich inherits talent for the work he has undertaken; he has spent eight years in Paris, where he enjoyed peculiar opportunities for prosecuting it, and as the European correspondent of one of our most prosperous literary journals has acquired a certain tact in consulting the taste of the public which is rarely possessed in an equal degree by writers, however gifted, without experience in journalism. Guided by this new instinct, Mr. Goodrich has given such sketches of all the most celebrated women who figured at the court of the first Napoleon as serve best to illustrate his social tastes and the domestic morality which prevailed around him. * * * * * * * *

His record is as free as possible, apparently, from the spirit of partisanship. It is withal not only never tedious, but extremely interesting from the beginning to the very end of the volume. Mr. Goodrich has searched the chronicles of the first empire with infinite diligence, and brought away nothing but honey. He has performed all that he attempted, and given us one of the pleasantest fascicles of gossip and curious personality to be found anywhere in so compact a form.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

A magnificent present—a foretaste of Christmas in the shape of the most sumptuous book ever issued in America—entitled the "Court of Napoleon." The paper, type and binding are perfect; and the pictorial embellishments are "beautiful exceedingly." It seems to have been fashioned and finished expressly to grace the elegant centre-tables of the Fifth-avenue. The rich antique Turkey binding, and bright golden edging, give to this solid quarto the appearance of a splendid casket, worthy of the precious gems within.

Let us take it up tenderly—open it with care—and lo, here we have enshrined, in almost living loveliness the leading Belles of the Empire, the Beauties who reigned in France (and over all Europe besides) under the reign of Napoleon the First. To repeat their names is to send as many thrills to the heart of every reader who is familiar with that volcanic era in the history of civilization, which turned society topsy-turvy, and threw up from the unknown abyss some of the rarest and brightest forms of beauty that ever sparkled in the eyes of the world. Here is the catalogue of the "Women of the Revolution," as they are called whose lustrous portraits illustrate the "Court of Napoleon;"—Josephine, Marie Louise, Charlotte Corday, Madame Roland, Madame Tallien, Madame Junot, Madame Recamier, Pauline Bonaparte, Madame de Stael, Caroline Bonaparte, Hortense, Mlle. Lenormand, Mlle. Du Colombier, Grace Ingersoll, Madame Regnault, Mlle. Georges—a gorgeous group of sixteen witty, handsome, heroic women, who hang like a garland of roses around the memory of the Great Emperor, and—

"Become the monarch better than his crown."

They are all represented in "the flower of youth and beauty's pride;" and their costumes and complexions are colored with the delicacy and fidelity of miniature painting.

From the New-York Home Journal.

During Mr. GOODRICH's eight years' residence in France, he had unusual facilities for obtaining material for this work. He has not only skimmed the cream of authentic biographies, but, having made himself conversant with the opinions entertained by the French people of the present day upon the persons and epoch treated of, he has prepared a careful and accurate picture of society under the *régime* of Napoleon I. He has given us the tragedies and farces of a period in French history remarkable for its splendor and crime, touching with a skillful hand incidents that are written in gold and blood. The whole book is like a masquerade where one meets king and *parvenus,* and sees the fantastic madness of people who are seldom sane. We hold converse with the beautiful and mournful shadows of the past.

Mr. GOODRICH sketches character admirably. His prose, without being pedantic, shows the author to be a scholar. It is classical, graceful and suggestive. The volume throws light upon a new phase of Napoleon's life. DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

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HOW TO GET RICH.—PROFESSOR OLIVERE'S Book of Wonders," 100 pages, gives 150 different ways. Can be practised at home, and in secret [illegible] in love. Price 25 cents. Sent anywhere by mail. Address Prof. F. B. OLIVERE, New-York Post-Office.

D. APPLETON & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS FOR THE THIRD WEEK IN DECEMBER. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, PUBLISH ON TUESDAY: MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON, BY MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND, With Nine Illustrations. One Volume, 12mo, 518 pages. $1 50.

It seemed not undesirable to offer to readers some simple memoir of our great benefactor and friend, in which the space usually occupied by public affairs should be filled with what relates more particularly to Washington himself, too generally looked upon as a cold, far off, statue-like person, admirable rather than imitable, fit for reverence but not for love.

In making selections of anecdotes, those less known have been preferred; and some of the personal details were taken down from the conversation of contemporaries of Washington, still able, in our day, to enjoy the homage which ever attends his name.—*Extract from Preface.*

ON WEDNESDAY, THE POETICAL WORKS OF GEORGE HERBERT, *Illustrated with designs by* BIRKET FOSTER, JOHN CLAYTON and H. N. HUMPHREYS. One Volume, 8vo, cloth gilt, $5; morocco, $8.

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[illegible]

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

[illegible] has written a letter on the improvement of the Ohio River, in which he suggests the following plan: "If I might venture to [illegible] an opinion on a subject on which there are so many persons much better able to give one, I should say, let the Ohio be slackwater from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Cumberland River. This will require one hundred dams, and an expense of $10,000,000. If this be considered a great scale of improvement, I will ask what is it compared to the immense interest to be affected by it; and what is it when compared to the growth of a region, which, in a quarter of a century, will contain the population of an empire? We have made a trial of partial improvements in the rivers, at particular points, with but little success; and none will remedy the great deficiency, the supply of water."

Rather a Frightful Prospect—The Black Squall Gathered.—Imperial, Royal and Serene navigators [illegible] European waters have good need to [illegible] their practical crafts in proper trim to [illegible] the approaching storm. The Black Squall is [illegible] will soon be shattered wrecks upon [illegible] and blazing thrones. Europe is one [illegible]. It is whispered in the streets, it [illegible] the columns of the muzzled press of [illegible] occasionally rolls out like an alarm-bell in the leading pages or *Special Correspondence* of the London journals. The signs are ominous—the handwriting requires no interpreter—the Dynasties that have emptied the public treasuries are going to be abated, and their assets will be appropriated by the people.—*Irish News.*

At Albany, on Monday morning, a young married man, named Philip Cochrane, a cartman in the employment of Samuel Watson, pursuing his avocation up to a late hour in the morning, apparently in his usual cheerful manner, about noon purchased a quantity of arsenic, went home, swallowed it in one dose, and laid down to die. His wife, learning by some means of what he had done, called in the neighbors and a physician, who brought into requisition a force pump, which rendered successful their endeavors to save his life. When the man found that his intention had been thwarted, he remarked that their labor would prove of no permanent good, because although they had prevented him from taking his life then, it was his fixed purpose to commit suicide the very first opportunity that presented itself.

A letter from Liberia says: "You wish to know what kind of men this place wants. It wants, first, men of means; second, men of the highest conception; third, men of enterprise; fourth, men of good morals and Christian principles. The times have been hard here for some time, on account of the rice crops failing to some extent, but provisions from abroad are now quite flush. The recent war with the natives of Sinou also made eatables scarce, and involved the Government, but we proved our strength to endure and power to conquer, and I think before long all will go on smooth again. There are several things in contemplation for the promotion of interior trade."

Last week an Arkansas jury reversed the usual [illegible], and convicted the chief operator of the Little Rock Manufacturing Company, which assumed banking powers and issued notes for circulation, and which failed a few months ago, swindling stockholders and others of a large amount. They did this under the common law, for unfortunately they found that there was no statutory provisions in that State to meet such cases. The Judge, under the same law, sentenced the party to four years' imprisonment, giving him time to pursue his investigations into the benefits of the unlimited credit system at his leisure.

Judge Walsh, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, to which State he emigrated from Louisa, Va., probably previous to the year 1815, died at his residence near St. Louis, on Sunday, the 30th ult. He was one of the "old settlers," being 75 years of age at the time of his death, and was much respected.

In the Common Pleas Court at Providence, on Saturday, the jury decided that Bowen must pay Warren $[illegible] as compensation for the wrongs and injuries incident to the enticing away of his wife within twenty-four hours after marriage, and employing her as his housekeeper for a year thereafter.

The Rev. T. A. Mills, of Cincinnati, until recently Pastor of a Church at Indianapolis, Indiana, has had his pastoral relation dissolved to enable him to accept the Secretaryship of the General Assembly's Education Committee, and will go to New-York in the Spring to reside.

An extensive factory for extracting oil from the seed of cotton is already in operation in Rhode Island, and it is stated that one or two companies are forming in Boston.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 43 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 38 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 551 Broadway, one door from 16th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 256 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 348 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.......... 120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.
EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.,) No. 280 Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

THE BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1857. TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS. Can be obtained of the Members, or at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

TO THE BALL-GOING COMMUNITY AND ALL OTHERS WHO SHALL ATTEND THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. JOHN MURGOO, the keeper of the "Desideratum," wishes to inform all the aforesaid gentlemen that he has prepared himself this Winter to accommodate 150 hats, boots and cloaks free of charge; and also supplied with the best of oysters and wines, steaks, chops, ham and eggs, tea and coffee, and last, but not least, pickled oysters.

P. S.—The subscriber has a very nice room for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen for supper.
JOHN MURGOO, corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND CIVIC BALL.—Mlle. Caroline Vereers will give a Grand Fancy Dress and Civic Ball on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at her Dancing Academy, No. 31 Howard-st., to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets One Dollar, for one Lady and Gentleman.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

RAGGED SCHOOLS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.—As the cold winds of Winter, with the biting frost, and piercing blast, howl around us, the truly benevolent begin to look round for the suffering poor, to relieve their wants and carry comfort to the widows and the orphans. At the request of friends I have purchased a large lot of stout woolen stockings of all sizes, which I will sell for benevolent purposes at the cost of manufacturing, in hopes to be able to add my small mite to the comforts of the needy. Call on JOHN M. CORWIN, No. 307 6th-av., cor. 19th-st.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Ladies of this Church will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles in the basement of the Church on WEDNESDAY, (the 17th,) at 6 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, the 18th. This sale is to aid in defraying the expenses of newly furnishing their Church. All friends to this Church are invited to visit the Fair, corner Broome and Ridge sts.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE.—JUST RECEIVED from Paris, an invoice of Masson's fine Chocolate, for the table, some of which are prepared expressly for invalids [illegible] Chocolat Santé, Au Lichen, Salep, Au Lait, d'Amande, &c. A great variety of Pastilles, Pralines, Bonbons, &c. THOMPSON & SONS, 389 Broadway.

[illegible] PALACE ENGINE FOR [illegible] built and [illegible] will be sold for $2,500. Apply to H. C. H[illegible], No. 167 Broadway.

[illegible] TILES FOR VESTIBULES, [illegible] conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by MILLES & COATES, No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS. GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, &c., BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

The entire stock contained in the Emporium No. 345 Broadway—a large portion of which was selected with great care by the late proprietor, Mr. G. W. TUTTLE, during his recent visit to Europe—is to be sold at such low prices that it is hoped the whole can be disposed of during this month.

Persons wishing any articles for presents will find this an excellent opportunity to obtain new and beautiful goods at a great reduction from usual prices. By calling early, a better selection can be made, and the crowd at the Holidays avoided.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS AND GAMES, No. 345 Broadway.

THE FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

This department has been assorted with all the novelties of the past year. From Paris we have received a fine selection of

Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,	Odor Boxes,
Opera Glasses,	Card Boxes,	&c., &c.

Beside an innumerable quantity of small Bijoux, such as Surprise Shells and Fruit, containing miniature sets for Needlework, Odor Bottles, Gloves, &c., Porte-Monnaies, Tablets, Card Cases, &c.

From Geneva we have some fine MUSIC BOXES, with popular American airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas and Schottisches.

CHINESE GOODS.

Chess, Checkers, Dice, Ring Puzzles, Vases, Cabinets and Counters.

THE DOLL DEPARTMENT.

Our reputation for beautiful Dressed Dolls is established. For our assortment we give you the Catalogue: Porcelain, Wax, Composition, Papier-Maché, Rubber, &c., Bodies, Arms, Hats, Shoes, Heads, &c.

THE TOY DEPARTMENT.

In order to accommodate our stock, we have been obliged to increase the size of this department, which now occupies more than half the store, being by far the largest assortment in the City. We would call attention to some of the more prominent articles:

MECHANICAL MOVING TOYS.

Drums,	Pianos,	Harmonicans,	Magic Lanterns,
Guns,	Bows,	Woolly Dogs,	Trumpets,
Caps,	Box Toys,	Tea-Sets,	Tools, &c.

In this department will also be found a large assortment of GAMES of every description.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Persons about to make CATHOLIC CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to CATHOLIC FRIENDS Should call in to see the stock of EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 151 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID BIBLES, In the richest Turkey morocco,
PRAYER BOOKS, In velvet, Turkey morocco, of all sizes and descriptions.
STATUETTES IN BISCUIT, MEDALLIONS, &c. No. 151 Fulton-st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, No. 409 Broadway.

These goods are just imported, and no effort has been spared to obtain the most extensive and varied assortment of Fancy Articles and Toys for the Holiday Season, selected from every part of the world, all of which will be SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF IMPORTATION.

As Mr. ROGERS will challenge all competition in the low prices, variety and extent of his assortment.

RICH FANCY ARTICLES:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases,	Jewel Boxes, of Shell, Pearl and Glass,
Velvet and Leather Reticules and Bags,	Glass and Pearl Odor Boxes,
Ladies' Work-Boxes of every style,	Gold Chains, Rings and Brooches,
Pearl and Shell Card Cases and Tablets,	French Jewelry, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.,
Pearl and Silver Porte-monnaies and Purses,	Rich Porcelain, China and Glass Vases,
Fans, of Pearl, Ivory, Sandal Wood, &c.,	Parian and China Figures and Ornaments,
Rich Papier Maché Folios and Desks,	Glass and Pearl Braids and Necklaces,
Rich Papier Maché Work-Tables and Stands,	Tourists' Traveling Bags and Companions,
Jet Bracelets and other Ornaments,	Superior Cutlery, Scissors, Knives, &c.,
Superb Parian Medallions, of all sizes,	Canes, Cigar Stands and Cases.

GAMES FOR THE AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF ALL AGES:

Chess and Dominoes, Battledores and Graces,	Geographical and Historical Games,
Bagatelle and Tivoli Boards,	Building Blocks and Houses,
Playing-Cards of every variety,	Puzzles of every description,
Cribbage and Solitaire Boards,	Spelling and Reading Games.
Backgammon and Chess Boards,	

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES:

Shell Back and Dressing Combs,	Extra Perfumed and Fancy Soaps,
Ivory and Rubber Combs,	Ladies' Powder and Powder-Boxes,
Pearl and Ivory Tooth Brushes,	Toilet Mirrors,
Hair, Comb, and Nail Brushes,	Toilet Bottles, Cologne Water,
Clothes and Table Brushes,	Perfumery and Extracts of all varieties.

TOYS! DOLLS! TOYS!

Baby Houses,	Menageries, Theatres,
Boxes of Furniture,	Stables, Stores,
Wax and Model Dolls,	Noah's Arks,
Rag Dolls, Rubber Dolls,	Carriages, Horses and the
China Dolls, Paper Dolls,	Elephant,
Toy Pianos, Dulcimers, and Harmonicons,	Woolly Dogs, Sheep and Goats,
Toy, Tea and Dinner Sets of Britannia, China, Glass and Wood,	Swiss Cottages and Farm-yards,
Magic Lanterns,	Stoves, Kitchen Utensils and Kitchens,
Mechanical Toys of every variety,	Steamboats, Locomotives and Cars,
Magnetic Fish, Ducks, Boats &c.,	Fire Engines, Sand and Water Mills,
Drums, Swords and Trumpets,	Soldier's Caps and other Accoutrements,
Guns, Pistols and Cannon, Toy Wagons, Carts and Horses,	Rocking Horses.

IMPORTED AND SOLD AT H. S. ROGER'S EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, four doors above Spring-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$38 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$50 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

H. H. HOUGHTON & CO., (successors to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturers, would invite the public to examine their large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with their superior GOLD PENS, which they are now issuing from their factory—being of entire new patterns—being appropriate for presents. Patented and Warranted. No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—BROWN & CO., NO. 96 Fulton-st., near William, have a splendid assortment of fancy articles for the holidays, namely: silver-plated tea sets, cups and goblets, gold brooches, ear-drops and rings, gold and French plated chains, lockets, sleeve buttons, studs, jet bracelets and neck laces, cabas, reticules, bags, porte-monnaies, pearl and shell card cases, Berlin wire bags, papier maché port folios and boxes, French and German work boxes, writing desks, backgammon boards, dominoes and chess, fancy stationery, gentlemen's dressing cases, pocket cutlery, toilet goods, soaps, colognes, Lubin's extracts and perfumery, brushes and combs, walking canes and umbrellas, India rubber toys, puff boxes, and a great variety of toys and games. BROWN & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, is filled with goods (per late arrivals) from China, Calcutta, Manila, Japan, Persia, Russia, &c., embracing every obtainable variety of curious, useful and novel articles, dress and fancy goods. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine the great variety now offered at wholesale and retail.

N. B.—Goods imported to order.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.

The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Ear-Rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to $100 00	
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to	30 00 each
Ladies Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to	25 00 a pr.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to	85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to	9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to	80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cts. to	4 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	3 00 to	20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings	2 00 to	25 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 00 to	9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	2 50 to	25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	2 00 to	15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 00 to	7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to	15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to	17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	2 00 to	18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to	10 00
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-Rings and Crosses	9 00 to	500 00
Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles	37 cts. to	140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND, (Thirty-six years established, at No. 28 Bowery.)

Gold Watches of every style and price, from $20 upward.
Silver Watches of all kinds and prices, from $10 upward.
Gold Chains, Chatelaines, Keys, Seals, Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.
Gold Bracelets, Pencils, Thimbles, Lockets, Rings and Pins.
Diamond Rings and Pins, fine quality, at low prices.
Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea, Butter, Fruit, Pie, Cake, Fish and Ice Cream Knives, Cups, Goblets, and Napkin Rings.
Plated Ware of every description—several new patterns.
All goods will be sold at very low prices, and warranted to be as represented.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. Now on exhibition at HENRY MAILLARD'S, NO. 621 BROADWAY, On MONDAY, Dec. 15, the choicest selection of fancy boxes, baskets and surprises suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, ever offered in this market. Please to examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER, NO. 621 BROADWAY.

N. B.—5,000 lbs. marrons, Glace & Deguise's cream chocolate à la reine, chocolate caramels, raspberry caramels, pistachio caramels, coffee caramels, chocolatines, delicious sweetmeats for children, without rival in the United States. Also 10,000 lbs. French bon-bons MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

USEFUL PRESENTS. INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS, DRESSED AND PLAIN, OF ALL SIZES. DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.

Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 237 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

RICH CUT GLASS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. FRENCH CHINA. DINNER, TEA, AND BREAKFAST SETS, FANCY ARTICLES.

Real bronze candelabras, China vases, jewel boxes, &c., suitable for holiday presents, at reduced prices. Glass made and cut to order, China decorated to pattern.
C. STOUVENEL, No. 899 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

A great variety of fancy and sugar articles, imported and prepared expressly for dressing Christmas Trees, for sale at THOMPSON & SON'S Saloon, No. 389 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES from	$20 to $00
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 50
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated	10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 20

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold Lepines	$20 00
Gold Detached Levers	25 00
Silver Lepines	8 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00
Gold Pen and Silver Case, warranted	1 00
Gold Pencils as low as	75

Gentlemen's Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c. Together with a variety of fine Gold Hunting Watches, of the most celebrated makers, which are offered equally low for cash. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &C., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—50th annual display of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to give me a call. C. F. A. HINRICHS, (late Werkmeister's,) No. 150 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., over the Island City Bank.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE NUMBER of Councils of the American Party of the State of New-York, subordinate to the State Council organized at Syracuse on the 27th day of August last, a State Convention of the American Party, with approval and sanction of the State Committee, is hereby appointed to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to consider measures for forming a more perfect organization and union of all parties in favor of our platform of principles. The Americans of each Assembly District in the State, in connection with this State Council, are requested to appoint one delegate and one alternate to the said Convention. All who are in favor of Americans ruling America, opposed to foreign political or ecclesiastical control and influence in our country, and against the extension of Slavery north of Lat. 36° 30' north, are invited to join in electing the said delegates.
AMBROSE STEVENS, President of State Council.
Batavia, Nov. 29, 1856.

BY REQUEST—LIEUT. M. F. MAURY WILL deliver a Lecture, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1856, at [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Subject—*The Open Sea in the Arctic Ocean.*
Tickets of admission, 25 cents each. To be obtained of R. W. ROPES, No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York; C. A. TOWNSEND, No. 22 Exchange place, New-York; A. COOKE HULL, No. 105 Joralemon st., Brooklyn; of Librarian, Athenæum; the principal bookstores and at the door. Limited number of tickets will be sold.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON MUSIC will be delivered by R. Storrs Willis, Esq., one of the editors of the *Musical World*, at the Hall of the Board of Education (corner of Grand and Elm-sts.) before the members of the Board and the school officers and teachers of the City of New-York, on the evenings of the 18th, 26th and 29th of December inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Gentlemen and Ladies interested in the subject are invited to attend the lectures.

THE FIVE POINTS GOSPEL UNION MISSION Sunday School Anniversary will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 17, at the Baptist Church in 16th-st., near 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for admission 12½ cents; obtained at the door. Rev. Dr. Dowling and other able speakers will address the meeting.
R. W. PAGE, Chairman of Committee.
E. W. Allen, Missionary.

VETERANS OF 1812.—A MEETING OF THE Corps will be held at head-quarters, Riell's Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 7 P. M. Punctual attendance is required, as business of importance to every member will be transacted. By order. A. W. JONES, Commandant.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION AT THE Harlem Baptist Church, 5th-av., near 127th-st., on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 17 and 19. The exercises comprise music, recitations, &c. Tickets 12½ cents each.

LECTURE—IN THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburg, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Boston. Subject—*Ocean Scenery.* Tickets 25 cents.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given to the members of this Association to attend a meeting held this evening at 7½ o'clock, at No. 183 Bowery. J. S. BERRY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 18 coupons of $30 each, due 1st January prox., cut from certificates No. 73 to 90 inclusive, and 101 of the temporary loan of the city of Brooklyn, have been lost and the payment thereof stopped. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.
GEO. S. BRENNAN, No. 40 Wall-st.
New-York, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 10TH INST., between 31st-st. and 4th-av. and 33d-st. and 6th-av., a mink martin victorine, lined with brown silk; the finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to No. 53 East 31st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or Sleighs of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 606 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Caleches, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF AUCTION GOODS suitable for **HOLIDAYS PRESENTS,** Consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Plaid, Paramattas, Alpacas, De Laines, Prints, Flannels, Linen Goods of all kinds, Embroideries in every variety, Hosiery Gloves, Scarfs, &c. &c.

All of the above goods will be offered to the public, at greatly reduced prices, as it is the intention of the subscriber to clear out his entire stock of Fall and Winter goods.

Sale to commence at 8½ in the morning.
N. B.—No postponement on account of the weather.
ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 269 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

GREAT HOLIDAY BARGAINS. CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.

In order to effect an entire clearance of our extensive stock of cloaks, they are now reduced at from 25 to 50 per cent. below former cost.

Thus:

A miscellaneous collection of cloth cloaks and talmas, formerly at $10 and $12, are now reduced to	$5
Beautiful gray cloth circulars formerly $18, now	10
Beautiful gray cloth circulars, much handsomer, formerly $20 to $25, now	15
Superb Lyons velvet cloaks, formerly $45 to $50, now	35

The entire stock is reduced in a like proportion.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR Have the pleasure to inform their customers and the public that their NEW BUILDING, Which has been erecting during the past six months, is at length completed. It adjoins and communicates with the main store, and on Monday next, Dec. 15, will be OPENED FOR BUSINESS.

It has been found necessary to make this SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT ADDITION, To our former extensive premises, in order to give increased facilities to our customers and to enlarge the following Departments, which are now transferred to the new building:

SECOND BASEMENT. DOMESTIC AND WOOLEN DEPARTMENT. American Prints, Bro. and Blea. Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Canton Flannels, Ginghams, Checks, White and Colored Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR. HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damasks, Napkins and Linens in every variety of manufacture; also, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Damasks, Brocatels and Curtain Materials of every description; Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, Brackets, Fixtures, &c.

SECOND FLOOR. CLOAK AND MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENTS. Cloaks, Talmas and Mantillas in every variety of material, and of the latest Paris shapes and designs. Also, an extensive assortment of Mourning Goods.

THE THREE UPPER STORIES will be occupied entirely for manufacturing purposes connected with our business.

Thankful to our customers for past favors, we request a continuance of their patronage and a visit from all who are desirous to view the largest and most elegant Dry Goods establishment, with the cheapest stock of goods, IN THE UNITED STATES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.

A CARD.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the ladies to examine his stock of Dry Goods, before buying elsewhere, as he feels confident in saying that money may be saved by those who will make their selections from his complete assortment in goods in the following departments, viz.: Shawl Department, Cloak, Silks, Poplins, De laines, Wool Plaids, French Merinoes, Embroideries, Gloves, Housekeeping, &c., &c.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a superb selection of POINT A L'AGUILLE COLLARS AND SETS, VALENCIENNES, HONITON AND BRUSSELS APPLIQUE. CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, COIFFURES and BARBES. THREAD LACE VEILS, POINTS and MANTILLAS. BLACK CHANTILLY LACES OF ALL WIDTHS. No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a choice lot of Paris Embroidered sets, (unmade) ditto with valenciennes inserted, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Robes, Dresses, Caps, Mourning Embroideries, &c., &c.

A large and superb assortment of Mourning Collars, and sets, comprising all the different styles, of our own manufacture, got up expressly for holidays sales.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, 626 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We have purchased at auction a splendid assortment of bronze and other fancy articles, Toys and ornaments, suited for holiday presents, at about half price. We will be prepared to exhibit them in our warerooms, up stairs, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 126 6th-av.

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. DOUGHERTY, No. 275 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, (Over J. B. Armstrong's Millinery,) Would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Brooklyn to her styles of MAKING AND TRIMMING DRESSES, BASQUES, CLOAKS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c.

Ladies can rely upon having as fashionable a garment, and more reasonable charges than in New-York. Particular attention paid to Evening Dresses.

WE HAVE REDUCED THE BALANCE OF Our Fringes, Dress-Trimmings and Ribbons fully 30 per cent. to facilitate the clearance of this season's importations. Ladies will find it advantageous to inspect this branch of our stock.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 126 6th-av. and No. 223 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 12TH INST., We will offer Great bargains in Embroidered Collars, Sets Pocket handkerchiefs and Lace Goods, To afford our customers an opportunity of supplying themselves with cheap and useful holiday presents.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 126 6th-av.

LACE AND EMBROIDERED GOODS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Point Gaze Sets, Brussels Applique Sets, Honiton, Valenciennes and Black Lace Sets, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. Received by the *Atlantic*, for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

JAMES. A. HEARN. RICH DRY GOODS. FIRST-CLASS TRADE. CLOAKS, SILKS, POPLINS, French Embroideries, real lace articles, Evening Dresses, Fancy Scarfs, Fashionable Dress Goods, Staple articles generally. No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM Establishment In the United States.
F. DERBY & COMPANY, Of No. 12 Park-place, Tailors and Importers, Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

SELLING OFF.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering their Fall and Winter Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices, as they are determined to close their present stock, preparatory to removal.
No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA

Offers perpetual attractions In all that appertains to toilet purposes, SOIRÉE COIFFURES AND BRIDAL WREATHS in profusion.
JAMES TUCKER, No. 371 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

Just received, per steamer *Africa*, Five cases of splendid Silks. These goods will be offered cheap, owing to the lateness of the season.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

DRY GOODS.

Blankets, Flannels, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Prints, Muslins, Linens, Table Cloths, De Laines, Cashmeres, Black Silks, Towels, Diapers, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Rich Velvet Flounced Robes, at reduced prices, will be offered on Monday, the 15th inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

Rich Lyons Velvet and Cloth Cloaks. Also, Children's and Misses' Cloaks, at greatly reduced prices.
BENSON & WILSON, No. 61 Canal-st.

WET CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Wet black and colored Belgian Cloths and Cassimeres, twilled and plain, damaged on the voyage of importation, aboard bark *Genesee*, just received and for sale by WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

At Reduced Prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MUSLIN DE LAINES, ALL WOOL.

Full Chintz, best quality, at 2s. per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 300 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 30 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crinoline.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAPEST SILKS IN THE CITY. 500 additional pieces, at 4s., 6s. and 7s., will be offered on Monday, the 15th instant.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

RICH LACES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Just received per *Atlantic*: Point collars, sets, capes and handkerchiefs, black Chantilly veils, from $4 50 to $75; flounces, coiffures and barbes; also cushion-made valenciennes, collars, and a great variety of goods unsurpassed in style.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

Beautiful mink capes, Beautiful mink victorines and cuffs, Beautiful mink muffs, Fine Hudson Bay sable, Genuine, rich and rare; Pure royal ermine, Handsome stone marten and fitch, Real Russian sable, Very fine chinchilla and genet. With every other description of fur at greatly reduced prices.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.
N. B.—All our stock at from 25 to 50 per cent. below former prices.

HARLEY, No. 24 John-st., and No. 23 Maiden-lane, Has the best assortment of FINE FURS IN THE CITY, And he will challenge competition as to price and quality.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE MINK ARTICLES, AT HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st., and No. 23 Maiden-lane.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS. None to surpass them this season. Orders carefully executed. No. 303 Broadway.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT, for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses' and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 126 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress; has no objection to do light chamberwork, and thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 130 7th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the crockery store.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would not object to do light chamberwork; can give the best City reference. Can be seen two days, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., at No. 59 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT, tidy girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid, is fond of children and quick at the needle, wages $6; the other as plain meat cook, a good washer and ironer, makes bread, and is competent. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 78 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SEAMSTRESS, who understands her business in its several branches, and who can get the best of recommendation from the lady she is now with, at No. 35 Lafayette-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one as nurse; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by two American women; one as cook; one to do housework. Also, by two colored young women. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, for chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Best of references given. Inquire at No. 209 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or house work; she is generally obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A SOPRANO SINGER, POSSESSING A fine, powerful voice, and every way qualified, would like a situation in a choir, at a moderate salary; is familiar with the Episcopal service. Address HAYDN, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

ONE OR TWO CANVASSERS OF EXPERIENCE and tact can make a most profitable engagement with a respectable concern of long standing, to introduce a most popular affair, in this and other cities.

WANTED—BY AN EXTENSIVE DRY GOODS jobbing-house, an energetic business man, of experience in that line, to take charge of the collecting, correspondence, &c. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid, and in time possibly an interest in the concern. Address R. H., Box No. 3,631 Post-Office, which will be treated as confidential.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE NEW-YORK Almanac for 1857, in every counting-room, store and dwelling-house, in the City and vicinity; and also on the railroad cars, ferries, etc. Apply to MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN, to work on sewed boots—custom work. Good hands can find steady employment and good wages, by applying to JOSEPH BRADFORD, No. 78 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOSIERY SALESMAN in the house of Claflin, Mellen & Co. None but those thoroughly conversant with this branch of the business need answer. Apply to Mr. WHEELER, Manager of said Department, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A PERFUMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and is adequate to take charge of a large establishment. Address EDWARD, office of this paper.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A SILK AND MILLINERY house. Must have a good trade. None other need apply. Address Box No. 3,457 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A FAMILY RESIDING about 15 miles from the City, to take charge of two daughters. Address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 1,326.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had five years' experience as a music teacher, in some of our first-class Seminaries, and who is a good singer, desires a situation, where the tuition of two or three pupils would be considered a compensation for her board. Best of reference given. Address C. B. P., this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO let a second floor front room, with [illegible] and dinner on Sundays, to a gentleman. [illegible] on the same floor. Apply at No. 234 West [illegible], between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom at No. [illegible] East 23d-st. A few rooms also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for himself, wife and child in a private family; location west of Broadway, between Canal and 8th sts. The comforts of a home are wanted. Will require a furnished parlor, bedroom and closet. Address GEORGE, *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—ACCOMMODATIONS, suitable for a family from three to six persons in number, can be had in a first-class house situated in 5th-av., near 10th-st., or would be let to a party of gentlemen, with or without partial board. Parties in want of elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with good table and all the comforts of home, may address A. F. L., *Herald* office, which will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A parlor or parlor and bedroom on first or second floor, furnished and with modern conveniences, where there are no other boarders, between Clinton and Gouverneur sts. and East Broadway and the East River. Breakfast at 7 o'clock. Address Box No. 1,947 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, ON SECOND floor, with pantries, grate, &c., handsomely furnished, for one or two gentlemen. Also, one room on third floor, furnished. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

ROOMS WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN want rooms, furnished, [illegible] board, in a private family. Would hire, if suited, by the year. Boarding-house-keepers need not answer [illegible]. Address S. & M., *Times* office.

NOS. 43 AND 49 MURRAY-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without full or partial board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 49 Murray-st.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SCOTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 67 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. Experienced servants with good references can be obtained here for city or country, viz: cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, girls for general work, young girls, &c. Also, men servants, gardeners, coachmen, porters, waiters, &c.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets........Fifty cents.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, THIRD ENGLISH OPERA NIGHT, BY THE CELEBRATED PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE, when will be produced for the THIRD TIME IN AMERICA, a new and romantic Opera entitled THE VALLEY OF ANDORRE.

The principal characters by

Miss LOUISA PYNE,	Mr. W. HARRISON,
Miss SUSAN PYNE,	Mr. GUILMETTE, (his 2d appearance,)
Mr. H. REEVES,	
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE,	Mr. HORNCASTLE,

with a full Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Conductor............Mr. Reiff.
The celebrated and popular opera of THE CROWN DIAMONDS will shortly be produced.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—In compliance with numerous requests, it has been decided to secure seats in the Dress Circle and Parquette, in advance, during the English Opera season. The charges for admission will, therefore, be as follows:
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats............50 cents.
Secured Seats in dress circle and parquette, 25 cents extra.
Orchestra Arm-Chairs............$1.
Private Boxes............$[illegible].
These may be secured for three days in advance, at the Box-Office, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.
All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.
Thursday, and every evening during the week—ENGLISH OPERA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Nearly ready, and will be produced on MONDAY NEXT, THE GORGEOUS, BRILLIANTLY GRAND, AND IMMENSELY EXTENSIVE PANTOMIME, ENTITLED: PLANCHE; OR THE LIVELY FAIRIES, which has been prepared from the original models, (transmitted by Mons. Perrin, of Wellington-st., Strand, London,) with extensive additions of new inventions of mechanism by Mr. Wm. Crane, (Machinist to the Establishment,) who has obtained patents for the same. All the Original Tricks and Transformations, as performed in Europe, with very many additions, arranged by Mr. G. L. Fox. The Scenery throughout entirely new and corresponding with descriptions of the original, with appropriate additions by Mr. Williamson, Artist to the Theatre. Gorgeous, appropriate, and Dazzling Properties, by Mr. Alfred King. The original Music as performed in the old country, with many new Introductions, composed by Mr. Wm. T. Parmenter, Musical Director. New and beautiful Costumes by Mme. Lafferty. The whole forming a combination of Grandeur, Astounding Effects, Ingenious Tricks, Comical Transformations, &c., &c., ever beheld on the stage of any American Theatre.

Several Thousand Dollars have been expended in the preparation of this Stupendous Pantomime, and neither pains, expense, nor care have been spared. The entire piece has been gotten up under the immediate direction and supervision of Mr. G. L. Fox, Stage Manager, assisted by the several artists of the establishment.

The Box Book is now open for those wishing to secure places. Admission 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.

Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents, Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, LAST NIGHT of a new and original drama, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson produced with new scenery, entitled SECOND LOVE.

Supported by Mr. Lingham, Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Mr. Burnett, Miss Laura Keene, Miss Ada Clifton, and Miss Josephine Manners.

MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA.
Conductor............Thomas Baker.
To conclude, for the last time, with the local comedy, by Mr. E. G. P. Wilkins, YOUNG NEW-YORK.

Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, T. B. Johnston, Burnett, Stoddart, Lingham, Miss Laura Keene, Miss Manners, &c.

Notice.—The drama of SECOND LOVE has been adapted and arranged by the author for Miss LAURA KEENE, who holds the copyright, and to whom all applications for its production must be made.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Prices of admission: Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.

A BRILLIANT WEEK OF STERLING COMEDY. THE OLD FAVORITES TOGETHER AGAIN:

Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER, Mr. WALCOTT, Mrs. HOEY, Mr. Dyott, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. Reynolds, Miss Mary Gannon, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, Goldsmith's glorious comedy SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. With the excellent Farce of 'TWAS I.

To-MORROW—THE ROAD TO RUIN and a comedietta.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. THALBERG'S CONCERT, MONDAY, Dec. 22, GRAND COMBINATION, For one evening only.

S. THALBERG, Mme. D'ANGRI, Mme. DE WILHORST, L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

The grand duet for two pianos, by Mr. THALBERG and Mr. GOTTSCHALK.

Reserved seats at $1 50 and $1.

The sale of seats will commence on FRIDAY, Dec. 19, at Max Braun's music store in Fulton-st.; Ross's bookstore in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY will be sold the $1 50 tickets; and on Monday, Dec. 22, the $1 and remaining $1 50 tickets.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, NO. 694 BROADWAY, (Between Bleecker and Bond sts.)

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1856, and EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING during the week will be exhibited the great NATIONAL AMERICAN HISTORICAL PAINTINGS, comprising 100 PANORAMIC SCENES AND TABLEAUX, each covering over 100 SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS, Representing prominent events in the lives of the early PILGRIM and REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS, accompanied with appropriate VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, forming one of the most interesting exhibitions ever offered to the public. Cards of admission 25 cents.

AFTERNOONS—Doors open at 1½; Curtain rises at 2½ o'clock. EVENINGS—Doors open at 6¾; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

CHINESE ROOMS, No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's Opera House.

GREAT GALA WEEK. And positively the last week in New-York of DONETTI'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY TROUPE OF ACTING MONKEYS, With new features, splendid costumes, &c.

Two grand day performances will be given on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, At 3 o'clock; doors open at 2.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats 50 cents; children half price.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

To-night, WEDNESDAY, the two great comic pieces, THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

Aminidab Sleek and Mr. Toodle............Mr. Burton.
Lady Creamly and Mrs. Toodle............Mrs. Hughes.

Special Notice.—This is the last time these two favorite pieces can be played, on account of other engagements. The public is invited to seize the present opportunity.

To-morrow—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER and THE BREACH OF PROMISE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

To let on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,300 persons. Price per night $300, including light.

BALL SEASON.

The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the ball, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 5 South-st.

THE PALMER MARBLES. On exhibition, THE INDIAN GIRL. And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway.

From the great success of the Grand Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, it will be repeated all this week. Preceding which NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 19, annual Benefit of L. SHORT, Treasurer.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Dec. 17, the entertainment will commence with the Drama entitled THE LORD OF THE ISLES.

Robert Bruce....J. H. Allen | Janet....Miss F. Herring.

To be followed by the Pantomime of THE GOLDEN AXE. The whole to conclude with the Comedietta of THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1856—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, RETRIBUTION, as in the evening. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the new domestic Drama of RETRIBUTION. The renowned RUSSIAN GIANT is now here. One of the grand SNAKES has SWALLOWED eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS! Another is expected daily to feed. The Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf Lady, &c. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continued resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FRED. RICHARDS' GREAT NIAGARA Gallery [illegible] collection of Scandinavian Paintings is daily open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

A [illegible] THAT PAYS—THE PLEASURE derived from visiting WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. Exhibition at No. 421 6th-av., near Hubert. See specimens.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] W. Westervelt, Auctioneer.

[illegible] WILL SELL, [illegible], on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West of the 7th-av., the entire elegant and costly parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture of the house; magnificent rosewood parlor suites, [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, [illegible], all of which were [illegible] in Europe, and imported for the present owner, comprising a rare and unique variety of magnificent rosewood furniture, works of art and vertu, worthy the special attention of purchasers; descriptive catalogues of which will be issued, and can be had on the morning of sale, which will be strictly peremptory, without regard to weather. The furniture consists in parlors of Axminster carpets, rugs to match; three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocade with covers; French escritoire, mirror front; elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, marble music cabinet, five elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with lace and damask; embroidered curtains, two [illegible] marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts; reception and Turkish chairs, in satin; two splendid rosewood [illegible], [illegible] rosewood parlor suites in velvet [illegible]; marble-top centre and pier tables; fine English [illegible], [illegible] in bronze and ormolu, Etruscan and real Sevres China vases, consoles in buhlwork, [illegible], with a variety of unique [illegible], elegant mantel clock, &c.

[illegible] Library and Chamber Furniture [illegible] rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, [illegible] and commodes, all made to order and match; [illegible] French [illegible], [illegible] rosewood furniture [illegible] oval mirrors, library bookcase, [illegible] chairs, elegant oak extension table, [illegible] chairs, with a large and splendid variety of rich China of every description; crystal glass, solid silver, [illegible] amber and ruby ware, historical and [illegible] books, &c., with a large assortment of oak and mahogany chamber and basement furniture, comprising everything to be found in an elegantly furnished residence. Parties from a distance will find facilities for having their goods packed and shipped by men in attendance for that purpose. No postponement.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, DEC. 17TH, 18TH, AND 19TH, AT THE EXTENSIVE WARE-ROOMS OF MR. HENRY STONEY, AT NO. 388 BROADWAY, (near Spring-st.)

Comprising the largest, best, and most fashionable stock offered at auction this season, and will positively be sold to make room for improvements in the building. The stock consists of the richest class of PARLOR, BOUDOIR, LIBRARY, and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Every article is WARRANTED of seasoned materials, and from Mr. Stoney's experience of 15 years as a cabinet maker doing a custom business, is a guarantee of his workmanship.

Consisting of magnificent carved rosewood parlor suites, [illegible], covered in [illegible], brocatel, and muslin; fauteuils, fancy chairs, [illegible] centre tables, with Italian marble tops, &c., of the latest Parisian styles.

Library Furniture, viz: secretaries and book cases, tables, chairs, lounges, &c.

Boudoir Furniture, viz: rosewood bedsteads, of the style of Louis XIV., XV., Elizabethan and gothic; dressing bureaus and wash stands to match; armoires a glace, &c.

Dining Room, consisting of oak and rosewood extension tables, tete-a-tetes, lounges; buffets, with Italian and Vienna marble tops, and elaborately carved; arm and side chairs, &c.

Together with a fine assortment of mahogany and black walnut furniture, in every variety.

Terms under $300, cash; over $300 and under $500, 90 days; over $500, four months' approved indorsed notes. Can be examined any time previous to sale.

E. L. Dalrymple, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. of White-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock—Second and last great sale of fine English line engravings, by the most eminent artists of Europe. This being the last sale for the holidays, we offer the most superb assortment of engravings ever offered to the public before. The artists are Landseer, Cooper, Hogarth, Frank Stone, Wilkie, Herring, senior and junior, and all the most eminent artists of Europe, comprising The Marriage and Coronation of Queen Victoria, Trial of Russell, Charles I., Earl of Strafford, Destruction of Jerusalem, plain and colored, Landseer's Night and Morning, Harvey's Columbus Discovering America, a fine proof copy, also Forse and Ackerman's celebrated hunting pieces; also a large lot of 500 fine line engravings, consisting of historical, miscellaneous and standard works, not to be excelled in this country, all of which will be sold by order of London publishers. The trade is respectfully invited to attend, as this will be positively the last sale. Gentlemen about furnishing their portfolios would do well to examine this stock. Catalogues ready. Goods on exhibition Tuesday evening, also a fine line of old oil-paintings, to be sold immediately.

D. F. Hough, Auctioneer.

D. F. HOUGH WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of those in want of good first-class furniture and decorations to his sale THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M., at No. 240 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house is replete with every convenience for comfort and luxury, embracing, among a multitude of other articles of use and vertu, two solid rosewood suites, fine China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, velvet carpets, bronzes, ormolu clocks, valuable oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, splendid piano-forte, 7-octave; cut-glass ware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, &c., large quantity of bedding, &c. Sale to be without reserve. No postponement on any account. For further particulars see Herald and Tribune. Catalogues on morning of sale. Sale commences in basement at 10 A. M., and in the parlors at 11.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, HOLIDAY PRESENTS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at their salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) the 17th, and THURSDAY, 18th, at 10½ o'clock, fancy goods of all descriptions—Bronzes, China, ormolu and papier [illegible] goods, China and Parian marble [illegible] and groups, clocks, candelabras, candlesticks, &c., Cologne, card baskets, cake plates, &c., plated ware, tea and coffee sets, richly engraved and embossed; water kettles, coffee and tea urns, massive waiters, castors, [illegible] bread and cake baskets, &c., work and glove boxes, dressing cases, desks, &c., jewel boxes, Chinese [illegible] vases, writing desks, Ladies' work boxes, fitted with ivory fittings, chop sticks, ivory ware, pearl do., together with an assortment of toys of all kinds.

Samuel Osgood & Co., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell on the premises, on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of house No. 58 [illegible], near 6th-av., comprising rich velvet, Brussels, tapestry, and other carpets, rosewood parlor suites, marble-top centre and other tables, etageres, bookcase, valuable mirrors and oil-paintings, articles of vertu, mahogany and other bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, washstands, bedding, &c. The whole of the furniture of said house is in first-rate order. Catalogues will be ready afternoon before the sale, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 51 Nassau-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

MONROE AND CHERRY-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of [illegible] REYNOLDS, Referee.

Monroe-street—Plot of land on the southerly side of Monroe-st., 100 feet 5 inches west of Pike-st., containing about three lots.

Cherry-street—Plot of land Nos. 192 and 194 Cherry-st., north side, commencing 165 feet 11 inches west of Pike-st., containing about three lots.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

Gilbert S. Savage, Auctioneer.

BY DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE—AT their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M., a large and varied stock of fancy goods and toys for Holiday sales, men's furnishing goods, a superior stock of seasonable clothing, fancy and staple dry goods, carpets, imported letter paper, ladies' cloaks, furs, &c., in lots to suit City and country dealers. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

P. S.—Liberal cash advances on consignments. Sell [illegible].

DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, 82 Cedar-st.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., first-class cabinet furniture, &c., viz: carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin [illegible] and plush, magnificently carved etageres, some [illegible] high cost, French secretaries, book-cases, centre [illegible] of solid rosewood, extension dining-tables, sideboards and chairs to match, rich rosewood chamber furniture en suite; also, mahogany and walnut furniture of [illegible] description; mattresses and palliasses, together with everything requisite for housekeepers. The whole [illegible]. Catalogues on the morning of [illegible].

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A DRUGGIST'S STOCK, FIXTURES, &C. AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 307 Broadway. The stock and fixtures of drug store No. 307 Broadway, consisting of a general assortment of drugs, medicines, perfumery, fancy articles, &c., together with the [illegible], show-cases, drawers, marble counter, &c. Terms cash, bankable money. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY T. LEEDS WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 546 Broadway, near Spring-st., the entire stock to close the concern, consisting of the most valuable stock of manufactured furs ever offered at auction, among which will be found elegant sable capes, victorines, cuffs and muffs. Also French [illegible], stone marten, fitch, river mink, French sable, ermine, [illegible] marten, stone marten, squirrel, and other sets in great variety. Also, seal, nutria and lustre gloves, collars and boots. Also, a great variety of sleigh robes.

Jno. B. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 18th, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., by order of the assignee, a large lot of American Hardware, tools, &c. Also for account of underwriters, 60 casks wrought nails, 24 Wilkinson's and [illegible] anvils, together with an extensive invoice of German goods, mostly toys, in good order. Also 25 dozen [illegible] and scoops, 100 fancy clocks, &c., &c. Catalogues [illegible].

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, made by Chambers, of Broadway. (Late style.) Also, [illegible] second-hand rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering, of Boston, will be sold at 12 o'clock THIS DAY. TUNIS MORRELL, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st. At 10½ o'clock sale will commence with excellent furniture, oil-paintings, rich China, papier mache goods, rich jewelry, clothing, furs, &c. Consignments from forty different [illegible] to be sold.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., mirrors, oil-paintings, [illegible] cut glass, and plated ware; 1 mantel mirror, [illegible], pier mirrors, 60x 24, in gilt frames; ovals of various styles and sizes; oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; French China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass-ware, [illegible] China vases and ornaments, pearl inlaid table [illegible], silver-plated coffee and tea sets, goblets, forks, [illegible], &c.

Ezekiel B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., extensive sale of furniture, pianos, oil-paintings, French-plate mirrors, fancy goods, and articles suitable for the holidays. Sale positively peremptory. For particulars, see Herald and Express.

AUCTION SALES.

William S. Boyd, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. NICHOLS, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 66 Nassau-st. Peremptory auction sale of large lot of new and second-hand furniture, suitable for kitchen and parlor use. The attention of the public is particularly called to the following catalogue, viz: [illegible] second-hand furniture, consisting of chairs, sofas, tables, bedsteads, hat racks, carpeting, &c., &c., to be followed by a large stock of new and elegant furniture, viz: 6 rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, 3 do. mahogany, 3 suites rosewood parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon velvet, 4 do. in hair cloth, 2 do. in brocatel, 4 mahogany suites in hair cloth, 4 couches in damask and leather, 3 oak bedsteads, 2 do. mahogany, 6 rosewood and mahogany hat stands, 4 oak extension tables, 3 tete-a-tetes, 2 wardrobes, 2 dressing cases, 4 rosewood bureaus, 24 cane-seat chairs, invoice of table cutlery, silver-plated tea, dessert and table spoons and forks, 6 oil paintings, 12 French clocks, in bronze; lot of fancy goods, 12 tea sets, of 44 pieces each, of rich China ware, decorated, 6 do. plain, 24 pair China vases; large lot of toys for the holidays, 6 large French plate mirrors, miniature bureaus, &c.; 4 silver-plated tea sets, 3 doz. silver-plated butter knives, 3 superior rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, Dresden vases, dining-room and chamber furniture, of every description. Also, 6 pair palliasses, 12 pure curled hair mattresses, cottage and spring-seat chairs, office chairs, &c., &c. Thursday, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st.

William S. Boyd, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, by GEO. NICHOLS, at store No. 66 Nassau-street. Continuation sale of jewelry, diamonds, gold and silver watches, in hunting and single cases; rich vest, fancy, chatelaine and guard chains of all descriptions; cameo Mosaic sets, &c., all of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Also, large lot of china ware, rich china tea sets of 44 pieces each, plain and decorated china, toy china sets, china vases of the latest patterns, silver-plated ware, silver-plated tea sets, casters, cake and card baskets, French and American clocks, silver-plated table, dessert and tea spoons and forks of all styles, plain china tea sets of 44 pieces each, tete-a-tete sets of eight pieces each, lot Daguerreian goods, portemonnaies, reticules, and a large assortment of fancy goods suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents. Also, oil paintings, table cutlery, mirrors, glass ware, &c., &c.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer—Office No. 258 Broadway.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 204 West 24th-st., consisting of rosewood sofas, chairs, voltaires, covered with satin brocatel, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets; pier glasses, marble slabs, window curtains and cornices, book case, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, together with kitchen furniture.

J. D. Holbrook, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT NO. 39 CATHARINE-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 17th, at 11 o'clock, all the China, glass, silver-plated tea sets, toys and fancy articles, furs, clothing boots, shoes, &c., in the above store, as the store will be vacated on Friday.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—400 CASES BOOTS, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers at Auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis, No. 86 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!—WILL BE sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, the valuable farm and paper mill, late of ROYAL MOLLENEUX, deceased, at Hempstead, L. I. This property consists of fifty-three acres of land, situate at East Meadow, town of Hempstead, Queens County; is three miles from the village of Hempstead, and easy of access by railroad several times a day. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and necessary out-buildings, and a never-failing and valuable stream of water, with a mill thereon for the extensive manufacture of straw board and wrapping paper. Title indisputable. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars inquire of STEPHEN H. TERRILL and FRANKLIN MOLLENEUX, upon the premises, or of JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, Counselor at Law, Jamaica, L. I.

A GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING lots in the city of Hoboken, will take place at the Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken, at 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, Dec. 19. As no restrictions as to improvements will be imposed on the property, this offers a good opportunity to manufacturers.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE 2½-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 300 West 22d-st.; house 60 feet deep, with three inches of width in the clear more than an ordinary 25-feet house. The cellar is neatly paved, and dry. There are two large kitchens, a large basement, a store-room, and six large closets on the basement floor; two very large parlors, a dining-room, and five closets, with a dumb waiter, on the first story; three chambers, a bath-room, and six commodious closets, on the second story; four chambers on the third floor, and a large garret above. Water, gas, and speaking-tubes are furnished to the second story. The house is built in the most thorough manner. Lot 98 feet deep. Price, $12,000. Inquire of J. BIGELOW, Office of the Evening Post.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE 3-STORY AND basement house No. 41 4th-st.; also, the elegant 3-story house No. 130 Thomson-st.; also the model 4-story and basement house No. 110 West 15th-st., just completed. The above houses have all the modern improvements complete. Possession can be given (of all) on the 1st day of January. Inquire of ROBERT McCLELLAN, 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY-SEAT in Westchester County, two miles from the Depot at White Plains; 75 acres, good dwelling and farm buildings, fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; 10 acres in woodland, the remainder in a high state of cultivation. Apply to GRINNELL & CONSTANT, Attorneys at law, No 29 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 21x36 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.

P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES, ONE HOUR'S ride by Railroad from the City, and near a depot, in a proverbially healthy locality, with magnificent and extensive views, being upon high ground with a very gradual slope. Best of schools and churches of several denominations near; neighborhood is fast filling up by gentlemen doing business in the City. Six, 12 or 18 acres, on easy terms. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS FOR SALE WITH builders' loans in favorite locations in New-York or Brooklyn. We pay particular attention to selling lots and negotiating loans for builders, and we invite applications. C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A HANDSOME THREE-story brick house and lot in State-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn; house cost $3,200, and is in perfect order. Price $3,100—$1,100 cash; balance mortgage.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a four-story building, with cellar, well lighted, 40 by 120, suitable for a manufactory or storage, in rear of Nos. 14 to 24 1st-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av. Inquire of G. W. EDWARDS, No. 201 Christie-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE. —A brown stone front house, in a most desirable locality, west of Broadway, completely and elegantly furnished, containing every luxury in the way of modern improvements, will be let till May, or leased for a term of years to a genteel family without small children. Address BAXTER, Times office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—SUITABLE for the wholesale and retail millinery, furnishing or ribbons, being in the best location in Broadway. Apply at PETER ROBERTS & CO.'S, No. 375 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

[illegible] B. PIKE. PIKE & BACON. L. P. BACON.

WESTERN LAND AGENTS,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No. 23 William-st. The undersigned have established a branch of their house at New-York, as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling and locating western lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion being on the lines of the proposed railroads, which we will sell or exchange for City property, railroad stocks, or other marketable securities. Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. 23 William-st.

PIKE & BACON.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric-pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the tooth.

Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN,
No. 267 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Office of Receiver of Taxes, New Court-House,
No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 15, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid [illegible] before the first day of January [illegible] by an addition of interest at [illegible] per annum [illegible] from the [illegible] to the day of payment. [illegible] H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st.

References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 17 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—The subscribers offer for sale, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, $100,000 of the first mortgage, 8 per cent. convertible, sinking fund bonds of this Company, forming a portion of its only issue of bonds, amounting in all to $480,000, and secured by a first mortgage on forty-two miles of the road, and all its real estate and rolling stock. Thirty of these forty-two miles are completed, at a cost of over $600,000, and all the materials for the remaining twelve miles (the greater part of which is graded) are already purchased, and the Company's storehouse at Milwaukee.

Of these $480,000 of bonds about $170,000 have been disposed of, and it is proposed now to sell $150,000 more, and to retain the balance until the proceeds shall be actually required by the Company. Applicants will be furnished with an exhibit of the Company's affairs, a map of the road and other information by the subscriber.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 9, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th of January, and opened on the 23d. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

THE FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMpany will receive until SATURDAY, the 27th day of December instant, sealed proposals for the sale for cash of Seven of the $1,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, such proposals to be opened at 12 o'clock, on the said 27th day of December, and the cash will be paid on the following Monday, to the party offering at the lowest price.

D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer, for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$25,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $2,000 and upwards, on improved property in New-York, and $15,000 to invest in purchase of bonds and mortgages, at a discount, on property in Brooklyn.

C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—Albany, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
Superintendent.

jy11,'56-lawlyW*

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st.

Moneys deposited, on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, }
CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

PETER A. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 percent on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV. corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of twelve and one half per cent. (12½) on the capital stock of this Company from the surplus earnings of the Road, payable in the stock of the Company, at par.

The Transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December instant, and remain closed until the 6th day of January, 1857, when the certificates will be ready for delivery to the stockholders, or their legal representatives.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after Thursday, Dec. 4. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1856.

Park Fire Insurance Co., No. 237 Broadway,
Cor. Park-place, New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,300 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.

For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

☞ The Wednesdays' ships of this line are withdrawn until further notice.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES—SECOND HAND—THE subscriber has a number of gold English patent-lever watches and detached levers; also one fine pocket Chronometer watch, all of which have been worn, and which he is selling very low. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., Second floor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 318 2d-av., to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mm. Scoria, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF,

No. 468 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 15 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON and New-York Pianos, in plain and carved cases, at low prices. Excellent second-hand Pianos, but little used; Gilbert Boudoir 7-octave at $175, others at $100, $80, $60, and $45. Pianos to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 461 Broadway.

PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, offer a large and fresh stock, elegant finish and the grand diagonal and circular scale, at lowest price and best terms; also several second-hand pianos by Chickering & Nuns, one 7-octave very little used.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano for $200, worth $300; a fuller or better toned piano cannot be found, nor one more durable or better made. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., near Bowery.

25 PIANO-FORTES AND 3 MELODEONS—To let, at $2, $3, $4, $5, and $6 a month, or for sale from $60 up to $300. Guitars and Violins for sale cheap. Pianos tuned and Music taught by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 385 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.

OTTIGNON & MONTGOMERY'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—This Institution should be patronized by all persons of sedentary habits. The Gentlemen's Initiatory Class, under the instruction of Mr. MONTGOMERY, meets every evening at 8 o'clock. Boys' Classes, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Fencing and Sparring taught privately at the rooms or residence. The Gymnasium is open from sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M. Exercising Clubs and Dumb-bells of all sizes and weights for sale. Mr. OTTIGNON also gives his personal attention to the erection of gymnastic apparatus in private houses or public institutions, in any part of the United States.

JAMES L. MONTGOMERY, Director.
OTTIGNON & MONTGOMERY, Proprietors.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN WHO ARE practically trained for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, readily obtain good situations. They become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers. Three private seats will be vacated this week, which may be secured this day. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant this evening.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 83 6th-av., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes $3, 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English, $112 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 2. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM
No. 286 Pearl and No. 37 Wall-st.,
to
No. 37 Wall-st.,
(Corner of Jauncey Court,)

Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.

BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	R. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID S. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D. CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 26 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)

Cash Capital......$200,000.

ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this city.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Milliken,	P. A. Hageman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Groevers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Considery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. Burlarge,	Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred'k G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Chelant,	Louis J. Belloni,	James K. Fell,
E. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardt,	G. L. Rockwood,	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President.
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 13
Steamboat	4 25
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 25
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 25
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 25
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.

W. F. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL! COAL!!—WE ARE NOW SELLING Prime Red and White Ash Coal from our yards, Nos. 168 Chrystie and 102 Division sts., also Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool, as cheap as from any yard in the City. Call and examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere. FELTER & BROMLEY.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.

S. HARRISON & SON, No. 280 West [illegible]-st.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in the above cases. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 00 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA stands unrivaled for eradicating tan, pimples, and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston, and in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway, A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., [illegible], and by druggists everywhere.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT E. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory, Warerooms, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy. It speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising: first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 159 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening (Sundays excepted).

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—30th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 63 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA—For the cure of consumption, needs only a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all internal diseases of the throat and lungs. Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No. 448 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GARRET GREEN and EDWARD GREEN, plaintiffs, against GERRY MATHEWS, GEORGE B. STACY.—To GERRY MATHEWS and GEORGE B. STACY, the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed* in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars and twenty cents, with interest from the fourth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, on the sum of seventy dollars and twenty cents thereof, and from the eleventh day of February, 1856, on the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1856.

WM. H. ROSS, Plaintiffs' Att'y, No. 41 Wall-st.

* The said complaint was filed the seventh day of Nov. 1856. n12-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MORAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the late residence of deceased, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 26, 1856.

CATHARINE MORAN, } Executors.
n26-law6mW LANDON LENNON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY H. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at their residence, No. 286 Hicks-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1856.

M. MEAD, } Administrators.
n26-law6mW* SARAH MEAD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Legrand Sands, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 236 West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1856.

d-17-law6mW* WALTER S. McINTOSH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dr. JOHN M. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1856.

o15-law6mW* FREDERICK W. MEAD, Executor.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from selected stock.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May [illegible]
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May [illegible]
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June [illegible]
Saturday, June [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, June [illegible]
Saturday, June [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, July [illegible]
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July [illegible]
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin-Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.......Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, Captain ELDRIDGE, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American, Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

The above Trains run Daily, Sundays excepted. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting, at Chatham Four Corners, with the Western train for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at [illegible] P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, at 4th White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York by Hudson River Railroad at 6:00 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:00, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 8:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M. (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 5 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4.45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:00 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

Fall Arrangement—Commencing Sept. [illegible]. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.; for Somerville, at 5:30 and 10:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 6 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare [illegible]; [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 2, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at [illegible] M. and 4 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, [illegible] and 10 A. M., 1, 3 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, making [illegible] connections with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and [illegible] will find an assortment of [illegible] playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory, of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

Marine Items.

NEW PILOT BOAT.

The pilot boat *George W. Blunt*, No. 11, which lately fell in with the Swedish bark *Spes* in a disabled state, and towed her safely into this port, deserves a passing notice. Her length is 85 feet, breadth of beam 20 feet 3 inches, and depth of hold 8 feet 9 inches, and her measurement 122 tons, being over 20 tons larger than any other boat in the fleet. Her spars are—foremast 69 feet, and mainmast 71 feet in length; her sails are of the heaviest (No. 1) cotton duck. Her hull, which was built by Daniel Westervelt of this City, is of the very best materials and fastenings—no expense being spared to make her the most thorough vessel of her class. A glance at her internal arrangements also shows that the spirit of improvement which is so much displayed in our modern clippers and steamers, has been present in every detail. Her cabin, though not so large, is as elegant as that of any packet ship out of the port, being of highly finished bird's-eye maple, with mirrors to match, and with cushions covered with velvet brocatel. The forward cabin for the men is also fitted up with strict regard to comfort and convenience, the berths being sealed so that no dampness can affect the bedding. The partners for the masts and combings of her hatches, as well as her sky-light frames, are of mahogany.

Her lockers for coal and wood, and the tanks for water, are on the most approved plan. She carries a month's provision and water upon each cruise. It is customary, during the Winter, to cruise from 50 to 100 miles from Sandy Hook—from Block Island to Cape May; and in Summer they often go as far East as Nantucket and George's Shoal. In bringing into port the *Spes*, above referred to, they towed the vessel at the rate of eight miles an hour. We forgot to mention that her stern is ornamented with a scroll and shield, on which are displayed the national flags of England, France and America.

The following are the names of the pilots composing the company of this elegant little craft: James Callahan, Captain; Joseph Henderson, Albert Malpass, James Foley, Martin J. Lyon, Robert Dent, and John Small—the *largest* of them all.

TELEGRAPH TO SQUAN, N. J.

The Sandy Hook Telegraph has been extended to Squan Village, fifteen miles below Long Branch, and twenty-five from the point of Sandy Hook. There are more wrecks occurring in the vicinity of Squan than upon any other part of the coast of New-Jersey, and this line will be of great service to the Underwriters in getting prompt information of disasters. The line has been working well for several days.

Schooner *Yorktown*, Captain Hubbard, 17 days from Barcelona, reports the severest weather he has ever experienced in 30 years going to sea. On Thursday last experienced a hurricane from the southeast, which blew away some of his sails, and a heavy gale from the same quarter on Sunday. Saw a brig in the Gulf stream during the gale, with foretopgallant mast gone, and unable to steer, as they appeared unable to lay to or scud.

NANTUCKET.

The new light at the entrance to the harbor of Nantucket was lit up on the 16th inst. It is a Fresnel lens of the 4th order. By the old reflector-lamps one-sixth of the whole light can be concentrated, with the Fresnel five-sixths, or with a gain of 85 per cent. in intensity, as against 17 per cent. by the old reflector. It also saves nine-tenths of the oil used in the old reflectors, and costs $1,360. To say nothing of the great improvement in the light, the Fresnel lens will pay for itself in a short time in the difference of oil consumed.

A NEW LINE OF PROPELLERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 15.

A correspondent at New-York states that the invention of Col. Barrows, a New-Bedford man, of the rotary steam-engine, is about to be applied to a line of steamers now building. He says:

"Last Fall, a number of New-York merchants formed the 'New-York Rotary Steam Navigation Company,' in order to test the advantages of the new engine, which the inventor claims to be 'a saving of fuel, a saving of space for the engine, and a gain of speed.' The route selected for the first line of propellers driven by the rotary engine is between Boston and New-York, by the way of Fairhaven, the boats to run on the Sound and connect with the Old Colony Railroad. The propeller *Curlew*, belonging to the Providence and New-York line, which was launched about three months since, is taken as the model for the first boat for the new line. She is to be called the *Rotary*, and is now being built by the builder of the *Curlew*, Mr. E. S. Whitlock, of Greenpoint. The two boats are each 160 feet long on deck, have 26 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet depth of hold, and their boilers are precisely alike, with the exception that the *Curlew* will be propelled by a direct acting engine, while the other will be driven by Barrow's patent rotary. This will test the practicability of the newly invented engine, and the relative merits of two engines propelling twin boats can be easily compared. The *Rotary* will, the inventor tells us, make her first trip about the 1st of March, and upon the success of this boat the Company will extend their operations."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Veteran Gone.

The old decrepid willow in the Park, a little to the southeast of the City Hall, which has long stood with limbs dispread, as if to implore the clemency of the "woodman," yesterday fell a victim to cold steel, and now lies a heap of firewood.

Though venerable, it was not quite so old as the pear tree corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, said to boast an antiquity of 1,975 years—not as famous as the late "Charter Oak"—still it is historical. Upon all large demonstrations of the Democracy, in front of the City Hall, it invariably flanked one of the stands, and its scanty leaves waved such feeble applause as it might to the speeches. The military companies that parade in the Park were down on it, and so were all the target companies. May it burn cheerfully, and peace to its ashes.

☞ The colored people were well represented in the Superior Court yesterday. The case of Pennington vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad was expected to be tried. It will be remembered that this is an action against the Company for ejecting the plaintiff, a very respectable colored minister, from their cars. This action is intended more as a test as to the right of the Company to prohibit colored passengers from riding in the cars, than to recover damages. The witnesses and friends of the plaintiff, some thirty or forty in number, were patiently waiting all day in Court, but the case was not reached. It will probably come up to-day.

Fires.

IN PEARL-STREET.

A fire broke out at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the two-story and attic building No. [illegible] Pearl-street. A dentist who occupied one of the rooms lost property to the amount of $300, upon which there is an insurance of $250.

IN GOERCK-STREET.

At 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the blacksmith shop of Mr. Henley, No. 29 Goerck-street. It was soon put out. Damage $30.

IN TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.

At 12½ P. M., Monday, a fire occurred in the tempering shop of the Metallic Car-Spring factory No. 316 West Twenty-sixth-street. It was caused by the boiling over of a kettle of oil and resin, and did only a trifling damage.

IN SULLIVAN-STREET.

A fire broke out at 5½ P. M. on Monday, in the bakery of A. Van Elm, No. 57 Sullivan-street. It originated from an oven. Damage about $30; no insurance.

AT PIER NO. 4.

At 6 o'clock Monday evening a fire was discovered in the hold of the schooner *R. Marvel*, lying at Pier No. 4 East River. It arose from some oil of vitriol being spilled on the floor. Damage about $100.

AN ALARM.

The alarm at 12 M., Monday, for the Second District was caused by the boiling over of a pot of tar in Hay & Co.'s paper mill in Twenty-sixth-street.

Lecture of E. P. Whipple.

Last evening, at Clinton Hall, Mr. E. P. Whipple, of Boston, lectured for the benefit of the School of Design for Women. The subject was "Joan of Arc." This course ought to bring in a handsome fund, for the audiences are large and there are no dead-heads, we should judge. We doubt if a complimentary ticket has been issued.

[Advertisement.]

When Doctors Disagree, &c.—The recent angry controversy among the importers of London Cordial Gin is likely to result to the benefit of the public. They (the public) having been called upon as umpires, have already decided, after an impartial investigation, that Reed's London Cordial Gin is the best and purest article in the market. His well-known reputation as an English distiller, and the numerous testimonials from the most celebrated chemists attesting its purity, have long since recommended itself to the attention of the medical fraternity, by its peculiar medicinal qualities, adapted to the use of invalids, who have invariably found it pleasant to the taste, and of the greatest benefit in the many complaints incidental to an inactive liver and general debility.

W. Reed, No. 118 East 20th-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We beg leave to caution the public against purchasing any London Cordial Gin from peddlers. Our empty bottles have been collected, and filled with some deleterious mixture, and palmed upon several hotel keepers and doctors as the genuine Charles' London Cordial Gin. We shall supply no peddlers, hence all so offered is counterfeit.

De Venoge & Charles, No. 130 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. E. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Word to the Wise.

Pain in any part of the body, not the consequence of external injury, is caused by the retention of acrid humors beyond the time nature designed. In all these cases use

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which will remove these humors at once—in a few hours the difficulty is over and your health is restored. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street, at 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The "Lord of the Isles," from Sir Walter Scott's beautiful poem, has been revived at the National, and last evening attracted a very large and fashionable audience. It will be repeated to-night, with the pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and comedietta of "A Hole in the Wall." Apply early for places. Great preparations are being made at this house for the production of the great pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies."

[Advertisement.]

Hark at that Treatment!—What is the matter? Why, everybody is on the rush for one of Knox's hats. We do not exaggerate when we say that the demand for Knox's beautiful head-gear is, beyond all imagination, immense. This is as it should be. Knox gets up a hat that cannot be excelled. It is all that the most fastidious gentleman could require. Its durability is equivalent to its elegance. Sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Frangipanni, once Known never Forgotten.—The Eternal Perfume from the Holy City. Inge & Co., No. 309 Broadway; Haviland, No. 28 John-street; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn; Hegeman, Clark & Co.; Green; Olliffe; F. A. Hegeman, and Rushton.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Bad Health.—Persons in bad health should lose no time in taking this wonderful remedy. Many who were at death's door have been restored by their means. They act upon the main-spring of life, being infallible in disorders of the Liver and Stomach.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Closing Sale.—The Ladies should bear in mind, while they are about to purchase their Holiday attire, that Messrs. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, are closing out their entire stock of rich and fashionable Dress Goods, at half the original cost.

[Advertisement.]

To the Trade and Public.—A new edition of Wikoff's *Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist*, will be ready on Thursday morning.

W. P. Fetridge & Co., Publishers.

LONG ISLAND.

A Singular Proposition.

Messrs. Tuttle & Bailey, of the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn, were assessed for only $1,500 the present year, when it should have been $15,000. On Monday evening last they sent a communication to the Common Council, proposing to pay the full amount for which they should have been assessed, provided it could be done legally. The Board decided that there was no one who had the authority to receive it.

☞ In answer to the assertion that two-thirds of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn voted for Buchanan, a correspondent says he is personally acquainted with sixty-eight members of this Association, all 21 years of age and upwards, of whom fifty-nine are Republicans, six Fillmore men and three Buchanan men. Having been a member of the Association three years, and also actively engaged in the late political canvass, he claims to know whereof he affirms.

Brooklyn Evening Schools.

The girls' school, held in No. 17 in Eastern Brooklyn, under the care of Miss Hart and two assistants, has an attendance of about 70 pupils. The order and general appearance of the school were excellent, and the advancement made by the pupils very decided, showing the advantage of small classes and thorough instruction. The boys' department, under the care of Mr. Woodworth, has an average attendance of about 160, and is in good condition in all respects. The rooms of both schools are very pleasant, and will accommodate double the number of pupils comfortably.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the past month 356 patients were treated at this Institution. Of these, 128 were natives of the United States and 228 of foreign birth.

Diseases.—Of females, 16; of children, 38; of heart and lungs, 37; head and digestive organs, 56; eye and ear, 42; skin and vaccination, 29; surgical, 118. To whom 1,045 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Pickpockets Arrested.

Three boys, named Joice, Stewart, and Stevenson, were brought before Justice Daniel K. Smith yesterday, in Brooklyn, charged with having picked a lady's pocket on board of one of the Fulton Ferry boats, on Monday evening. They were arrested by Officer Post, of the Second District Police, and were committed to answer.

The ferries are much infested by this description of thieves.

Accident.

A man named Daniel Gilbert, while wrestling in Brooklyn, yesterday, had one of his legs broken. He was taken to his residence, No. 100 Orange-street.

☞ Another attempt is about being made to unite the farmers of Kings and Queens Counties in one Agricultural Society. We hope to see it successful this time.

☞ The receipts of Mayor Hall, Brooklyn, during the past year for fines, was $795. During the same period of time the Mayor expended $563 85 for sundry purposes incident to the office.

☞ A religious enthusiast, named Andrew J. Banty, hailing from Maine, was arrested in Brooklyn on Monday, and taken care of to prevent injury to himself and others.

☞ On Sunday night a party of gamblers were arrested by the Sixth District Police, Brooklyn, while engaged in their peculiar vocation. They were committed to answer.

☞ A man named Charles Smith was arrested in Brooklyn on Monday, for insulting females in the street. He was taken before a Justice and fined $10.

☞ Criminal business will be taken up in the Brooklyn City Court to-day.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made 68 arrests during the 48 hours ending Monday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A German, named Jacob Bender, who has been for some time at work in New-York, and who resides in this city, in Tichenor-street, was killed on Saturday evening, near the Chestnut-street depôt, by jumping from the train while in motion. He had been in the habit of leaving New-York in the 10 o'clock train, which had previously stopped at the Chestnut-street depôt, but in consequence of the new advertised arrangements, it proceeded on to Elizabethtown on Saturday evening. Mr. Bender finding this to be the case, came out on the platform and jumped from the car. His skull was badly fractured, his right foot crushed nearly off, and was so severely injured that he died in about two hours. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a temperate man, and was seen in the early part of the evening by persons crossing in the ferry-boat from New-York, at which time he was perfectly sober.

We mentioned upon telegraphic authority the other day the death of Patrick Brennan, a laborer on the Central Railroad at Elizabeth, who was run over by a train of cars. He was at work on the track *distributing spikes, with his head down*, and it is supposed he did not know or think that the train was running on the track on which he was at work. His boss called to him to get out of the way of the train, but ere he had time to move, and while in the act of raising up, the bumper of the locomotive struck his head and killed him instantly. He leaves a wife and four children. No blame is attached to those in charge of the train.

Singularly enough, says the Elizabeth *Tribune*, Mrs. Brennan has twice been a widow by railroad accidents. Her first husband was killed several years since on the New-Jersey Railroad, between this city and Rahway, while attempting to hand a letter to the conductor of a passing train.—*Newark Mercury.*

Arrest of Burglars.

During Monday night Officer Davis and Van Buren observed two suspicious men in their beat in the Fourth Ward. They watched, and saw them try to enter the dwelling No. 276 Grove-street. They turned the key with nippers, but the door was bolted and they could not get in. They then went into Pavonia-avenue and effected an entrance into the residence of Mr. McCoan. In this house one of them, who gave his name as Henry Dayton, was arrested, although he resisted and drew a pistol upon the officers. His companion was afterwards caught on board of the ferry-boat, making his way to New-York. He gave his name as James Edwards. They were brought before Recorder Bedford yesterday, who committed them to await an examination, which they demanded, and which will be held on Saturday afternoon.

A Remarkable Tragedy—Two Men Killed.

The Rochester *American* has the following remarkable statement, contained in a letter from Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., under date of Dec. 12:

A bloody tragedy was performed at the Baldwin House, in this city, this afternoon. I was conversing with a gentleman in Dr. Thayer's Drug Store, about 2 o'clock, when the terrible cry of murder was heard, and we all started out to discover the cause. We were soon directed by the throng of people to the above-named hotel, distant only a *few* yards, and there, weltering in their blood, lay the victims of the most sanguinary, single-hand conflict it has been my lot to witness. It is impossible to describe the horror depicted on the visages of that throng of spectators called there at a moment's warning. The circumstances are as follows: A Mr. Fleming, an elderly gentleman, and two sons about 25 to 28 years of age, had called upon a Mr. Crosier, at his rooms at the Baldwin House, armed each with a loaded pistol, to coerce the latter gentleman into a concession and retraction of a calumny affecting their daughter and sister, with which they charged Mr. C. Mr. C., after some pretty warm language had passed between the parties, agreed to and did sign a retraction in the presence of a friend with whom the Messrs. Fleming had brought with them.

Immediately after delivering the paper into the possession of their friend, the Messrs. F., or one of the brothers says to Mr. C., "I am now going to cow-hide you," and one of the boys holding a cocked pistol to his head, directed the other to inflict the threatened punishment, which he immediately commenced. He had struck three or four blows, when C. pulled a dirk-knife from a side pocket, and passing at the same time his left arm around the neck of the one who plied the lash, stabbed him in the left breast, and as quick as thought, withdrew the knife, and struck the one who held the pistol a back-handed blow which reached, as did the first, to the heart of his victim.

Both brothers received their death wounds in less than two seconds, and were both bloody corpses in three minutes after they were struck. The old man had gone out into the hall and locked the door and stood upon the outside with a pistol to keep out assistance. The affair has created an immense excitement here, I assure you. The young man Crosier is under arrest, having surrendered himself into custody, and is to undergo an examination to-morrow.

The sympathies of the people are mostly with Crosier. He acts and looks the picture of despair. He is a young man, some 27 to 30 years old and unmarried. He is said to have been engaged to the lady in question, who is at present out of the State. The other parties were respectable farmers, and two of them, I understand, members of the church in good standing.

The New-York Times and Herald.

The war between the Daily Times and the *Herald* still continues. But the Times has decidedly the upper hand. Probably the value of a good reputation as contrasted with an equivocal one has as much to do with this as the undoubtedly superior ability with which the junior rival is conducted. However much those political opponents of Mr. Raymond who do not know him personally may feel it incumbent on them to combat his politics, certain it is that no one acquainted with his real character would for a moment question his integrity.—*N. Y. Correspondence Boston Bee.*

Losses by the Burning of the Hudson River Railroad Depot.—A very liberal estimate of the loss of Freight by the fire which destroyed the Hudson River Railroad Depôts, opposite Albany, on Sunday morning last, gives a total of $50,267 81. The losses sustained by the Road in the destruction of its property are as follows:

Eight freight cars	$4,400
One passenger car	2,000
Four passenger cars damaged	2,000
Buildings and furniture	4,000
	$12,400
Insurance on buildings	3,000
Total loss	$9,400

A rigid investigation by the Superintendent of the Road into the origin of the fire, has furnished no explanation of it which will repel the prevailing impression that it was the act of an incendiary.

The Governor Elect in Albany.—The Governor elect arrived in this city last evening, and is at Congress Hall. He is accompanied by Hon. Henry J. Seaman, of Richmond County, who has accepted the responsible position of Private Secretary. Mr. Seaman is well and favorably known in the politics of the State. He has occupied prominent positions in several State Conventions, and as a member of Congress from the Richmond District, signalized, by his action at an early day, his devotion to the principles of Freedom. The Governor is fortunate in his choice of so judicious, experienced and able a Republican for his Secretary.—*Journal, 16th.*

River Navigation Suspended.—A sloop, loaded with lumber, started for New-York yesterday afternoon. In the vicinity of Van Wie's point she brought up in the ice, and had to be towed back to this city by the ferry boat *Greenbush*. The propeller *Reliance*, of Poughkeepsie, loaded with flour for the Swiftsure Line of tow boats, started for New-York about an hour after the sloop, and got aground about four miles below. She was also hauled off by the *Greenbush* and returned to the city. The ice is stronger below than was supposed.—*Albany Journal, 16th.*

MARRIED.

Lee—Dougherty.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 15, at St. Luke's Parsonage, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, Mr. Robert Lee to Miss Eliza Dougherty.

DIED.

Harper.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 15, of consumption, Harriet, wife of Philip J. A. Harper, and daughter of Ralph Mead, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her father-in-law, James Harper, are invited to attend her funeral services, at her late residence, No. 108 2d-av., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Dusenbery.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 15, Susan, wife of Stephen W. Dusenbery.

The relatives and friends of the family, and friends of her sons, William H., Alfred S., and Edmund, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 154 Charles-st., without further notice.

Rotch.—At New-Bedford, on Sunday, Dec. 14, Caroline S. Rotch, wife of Mr. William R. Rotch, and daughter of the late Hon. Richard Stockton, of Princeton, N. J.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 16.

$6,000 Virginia 6s.......98	5 Erie Railroad.......60¾
12,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.....85¾	500 do.......b30 61
6,000 N.Y.C.R.7s.ex.in.....90	265 do.......c 60⅞
12,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.....[illegible]	100 do.......s60 60¾
5,000 do.......s60 93¾	100 do.......s10 60⅝
1,000 do.......93¾	1100 do.......s60 60⅝
1,000 do.......93⅝	100 do.......s30 60⅝
2,000 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m. 90	300 do.......s3 60⅝
10 Bk. of Commerce..107	300 do.......b5 60⅝
6 do.......106⅞	100 do.......b60 61⅛
10 Ocean Bank.......96	100 Hudson Riv. R.R...c 29
7 Am. Ex. Bank.......111¼	10 do.......29¼
18 do.......112	100 Harlem Rd.......s3 15½
20 Commonwealth Bk..102	100 Reading Rd.......85¼
200 Penn. Coal Co...b60 96¼	100 do.......b60 84
95 do.......97¼	1050 do.......s3 83⅝
112 Cumb. Coal Co.......17	500 do.......s30 83½
200 do.......b60 17½	100 do.......s10 83½
50 Ward C. & Iron Co. 20	100 do.......s60 83⅝
10 Mil. & Miss. R. R....78	151 do.......83⅝
70 N. Y. Cent. R. R...c 91	500 do.......b60 84⅛
150 do.......91	100 do.......84⅛
100 do.......c 91⅛	25 Mich. Cen. R.Rd....c 97½
150 do.......b60 92	300 do.......97⅜
100 do.......s3 91⅜	100 do.......c 97½
200 do.......91⅝	50 do.......b60 97⅞
100 do.......s60 91⅝	100 M.S.& N. Ia.Rd.b15 88⅝
100 do.......c 91⅝	520 do.......89
50 do.......s60 91⅜	50 do.......b60 89
150 do.......91	100 do.......b60 89¼
50 Gal. & Chi. R.R.b60 118½	100 do.......b15 88⅞
100 do.......117	100 do.......b15 88⅝
175 do.......116½	50 Panama R. R....b60 98½
50 do.......s60 117	50 do.......97½
50 do.......c 117	50 do.......s60 97⅝
50 do.......b3 117½	200 Ill. Cen. R. R.......118½
200 Cleve. & Tol. RR....73½	100 do.......b60 119½
100 do.......b60 73¾	30 do.......c 118½
70 LaCrosse & Mil. R.R. 33	12 Cle.Col.& Cin.R.R.106
78 do.......33¼	25 Chi. & R. I. R.R...c 104¾
10 do.......33	50 do.......b30 104¾
235 do.......33	150 do.......c 104

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s.......98	200 Ill. Central R.R...s3 118¾
200 Erie Railroad.....s60 61	100 do.......b60 119½
100 do.......61	100 do.......b60 120
100 do.......61	125 do.......118½
50 do.......b30 61⅛	100 Panama R. R....b60 99
500 do.......s3 61¼	100 Clev. & Tol. Rd.......73½
100 do.......b7 61¼	100 do.......b60 75
100 do.......s10 61⅛	300 do.......s10 73½
100 do.......s60 61	100 Chic.& Rock Is.RR..103½
20 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 56	250 do.......103½
200 Reading Rail'd.......84	200 do.......b60 104
150 do.......84½	50 do.......b60 104½
200 do.......84½	50 Mich. Cent. R...s60 98
200 do.......s3 84¼	50 do.......b3 98¼
200 do.......b60 85¼	

Tuesday, Dec. 16—P. M.

The Money Market was less stringent to-day, and the change from yesterday in making up their bank accounts among the brokers was quite perceptible as early as 1½ o'clock, and at the close of business a good many parties in the Street had large balances over, which could not be said on Monday. The sudden difficulty in the market among demand borrowers, which began on Friday and is already rapidly passing away, originated with and was almost entirely owing to the shifting of a million and a half or two millions City funds. These were paid into the Shoe and Leather Bank about 1st December, employed by that concern a fortnight, and then called back for disbursement on the maturing obligations of the Corporation of the City. Part of this money returned to the Street to-day, though the Savings Banks and other parties who had City certificates paid off yesterday. Meanwhile, the large addition from California to the stock of bullion, and the small export *via* Boston, have made the Banks easy on this point. Discounts outside of Bank are 8@9 ℔ cent. on prime, and 9@10 on fair lists of paper. The business in Foreign Exchange for the packet from Boston was not large, and rates closed weak this afternoon—108¾@109 on London. 5.21¼@5.20 on Paris. The amount of Bullion sent forward from this City is $260,000.

The Stock Exchange again opened weak, and prices on the first call of the list at the Brokers' Board were generally ¼@½ ℔ cent. below the currency of yesterday, but as the business of the day progressed and money appeared to grow a little easier, the market strengthened and closed at the second session of the Board quite firm. The last price of Reading was 1¼ ℔ cent. up from the morning rate, Toledo ¾, Erie 1⅛, Illinois Central Scrip 1 ℔ cent., and New-York Central 1@1⅛ ℔ cent. The last held for 92¾ at close. The commission men among the Brokers, who are able to command money, are making fine differences on buyers' options, equal to 15@18 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on the means invested in the cash bargains. The buyers on time evince in this way much confidence in the general upward course of the market after the new year. Another reason for paying cash differences is the near approach of liberal January dividends on many of the Railroad Stocks.

FREIGHTS EARNED ABROAD—JUNE 30, 1856.

	Val. Products.	Av. Freight.	Val. Freights.
Cotton	$128,382,351	$5 bale.	$14,955,876
Tobacco	12,221,843	$12 hhd.	1,408,787
Other Products	125,833,857	7½ ℔ cent.	9,437,539
Am. Gold	44,148,279	½ ℔ cent.	220,741
Total	$310,586,330		$26,017,943
Less 25 ℔ cent. in Foreign vessels			6,503,588
Total earned by American vessels			$19,514,354
Same in previous fiscal year, 1855			13,416,000
Increase			$6,098,354

The foregoing table has been carefully compiled from the Treasury list of American products exported for the year and the average of freights at New-York and New-Orleans, as nearly as they can be arrived at in the absence of official data. The rate of $5 the bale on Cotton is adopted for the fiscal year in place of $4 the bale the previous year. The other rates of 1855 are continued, that is, 7½ ℔ cent. upon the export value of all products other than Cotton and Tobacco, and ½ ℔ cent. on Gold.

The Maysville and Lexington Railroad Corporation has been reorganized, by authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, by the purchasers of the unfinished road and equipment under foreclosure of the original mortgage of $500,000. The new capital is made $575,000, equal to the principal of the mortgage and two and a half years' accumulated interest. The present stockholders were the owners of $401,000 of the original Bonds, and purchased the work under the foreclosure for about $127,000, or 25.40 ℔ cent. of the mortgage which the holders of the remaining $99,000 accepted instead of joining in the purchase. The new corporation have since leased the finished section of the road from Lexington to Paris to the Covington and Lexington Company for terms which promise a fair and certain return on the par of the capital, which stands the new shareholders in about 35 ℔ cent., counting their own bonds at par and interest.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was light to-day; receipts, $99,529; payments, $99,902; balance to all accounts, $11,954,876. There begins to be some interest felt in regard to the disposition of heavy surplus in the Treasury depositories at the present short session of Congress. The Secretary's estimate of $22,345,228 at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1857, is quite likely to be exceeded unless some large extraordinary appropriations are made for early disbursement. And after that time will begin to accumulate, from the present look of trade, the heavier balance of $43,995,711, which he estimates will be on hand July 1, 1858, unless the tariff be reduced, or a portion of the balance be distributed. The new Congress will not meet for five months after the next fiscal year sets in, and the hoarding of so vast a sum as thirty or forty millions in the Sub-Treasury may interfere seriously with the banking movement and general money market of the country. It is possible the distribution of the fourth installment of the surplus land revenues of 1836 among the States, postponed in 1837, may be revived. This sum is about $9,500,000. It is more likely, however, that very large sums may be voted to the increase of the naval power of the Union, or to the building of the Pacific Railroad. The mode of distribution is not so important to the mercantile community, as the prevention, in *some* way, of the accumulation. On the official Bank and Treasury returns to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1856, which we published this morning, the proportion of Bullion in the Treasury was then $22,706,431 to $59,314,063 in all the Banks of the country. This is quite large enough for all possible emergencies of the Treasury, and more than ought to be locked up as against the active use of trade.

STATE REVENUES OF ILLINOIS—TWO YEARS.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Revenue	$698,025	$530,895	$162,039
State debt	1,531,980	908,820	623,160
Interest fund	1,028,770	691,047	337,724
State land fund	198,577	160,879	37,697
Illinois Central Railr'd	61,280	56,414	4,866
School fund	108,145	85,076	23,069
Non-resident taxes	7,790	3,319	4,471
Total	$3,629,571	$2,436,542	$1,193,029

In view of the recent publication of the tabular statement of the year's operations on the New York and Erie Road, without an intimation from the financial management of the concern as to the resumption in some shape, of part of the large profits of the two years standing to the credit of the Stockholders, we have deemed it proper to refer to the following list of the Directors of the Company by way of answer to all outside inquiries on this point:

Homer Ramsdell, Presd't,	C. A. Smith,
Samuel Marsh, V. Presid't.	D. A. Cushman,
Daniel Drew, Treasurer.	A. Brown,
W. Mead,	H. Gelpcke,
W. B. Skidmore,	J. Arnot,
D. S. Gregory,	W. E. Dodge,
R. Lathers,	A. Murray,
T. L. Moran,	L. Van Hoffman.

Nathaniel Marsh, Secretary.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	1,068,000	1,108,000	707,000	659,000
Ex. to Great Britain	212,000	387,000	262,000	186,000
Exports to France	101,000	136,000	73,000	45,000
Ex. to other for. ports	47,000	94,000	36,000	42,000
Total exports	360,000	617,000	376,000	273,000
Stock on hand	550,000	484,000	340,000	382,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	122,000	144,000	87,000	90,000
Exports to Great Britain	40,000	60,000	39,000	31,000
Exports to France	13,000	22,000	10,000	10,000
Exports to other for. ports	4,000	18,000	2,000	4,000
Total exports	57,000	100,000	51,000	45,000

The opinions from the South (says Mr. Wright, in *his circular of this week*) *confirm the belief* in a crop somewhat short of 3,000,000 bales. The results of the pickings, from individual planters, are so numerous, and so uniformly below those of last year, that I find many parties who have, *thus far*, been strong advocates in a crop exceeding 3,000,000 bales, yield the point, *and perhaps lean too much towards the opposite extreme*. Receipts, though still free, are below last year, and below the corresponding week in 1853. At the interior markets in Georgia and Alabama, they are falling off rapidly.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Pearls, $7 93¾@$8; Pots, $7 56@$7 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—3,500 lbs. American yellow were sold at 28c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for at former prices.

COFFEE—The demand is rather limited; prices show no change. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11½c., and St. Domingo at 10⅝c.@10½c. ℔ lb. By the latest mail news from Rio de Janeiro—which was to the beginning of November—we learn that during the month of October, the sales of Coffee there were very extensive,—exceeding 150,000 bags, and including 135,000 bags for the United States. The receipts of Coffee at Rio De Janeiro, from the interior, between Sept. 1 and Oct. 31, reached 280,000 bags, and the stock at the beginning of November, equaled 200,000 bags, in first hands. The total quantity exported from Rio de Janeiro, between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31, was 1,880,000 bags, including 778,000 bags to the United States,—against 2,775,000 bags, including 989,000 bags to the United States, the corresponding period last year.

COPPER—Is in good request at very full rates.

COTTON—The market continues pretty brisk and buoyant, with more buyers than sellers, the latter generally looking for even higher rates than those now current:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
Fair	13	13⅛	13⅜	13½

From Neill Bros. & Co.'s Circular for the *Arabia*, we condense the subjoined review of the Cotton trade for the week:

"There has been a moderate business in this market during the past week—sales reaching about 7,000 bales. Prices have been firmly maintained, and since the *Africa's* arrival, an advance of ⅛c. has been established. The market closes steadily at 12⅝c. for Middling Upland. The week's receipts at all ports amount to 124,000 bales, against 144,000 last year. The week's exports amount to 65,000 bales, against 100,000 bales same week last year.

Receipts—There is a further slight falling off in the receipts, though they amount to 124,000 bales for the week, because the comparison is with the very large figures of 144,000 in the corresponding week last year. Thus the total amount at all ports since Sept. 1, is 1,068,000 against 1,108,000 last year, and against 707,000, 659,000 and 1,127,000 in three previous years. We may look for a continuance of heavy receipts for some weeks at least, as the tributary rivers are now generally navigable, but the aggregate may not fully equal last year, as we were then, in the corresponding weeks, receiving the reserve of old cotton which had lain over in the interior from the previous season, and for four weeks the deliveries attained the unprecedentedly high weekly average of 140,000 bales.

Exports—The exports to Great Britain are larger this week, amounting to 48,000 bales, against 60,000 last year, while to France and the Continent they are only 17,000 bales, against 40,000 last year. The total to Great Britain since Sept. 1, is now 218,000 bales, against 387,000 last year; to France 100,000, against 136,000, and to other Foreign ports 42,000, against 94,000. It has been argued that the large crop of last year was all consumed, and that stocks were everywhere as small at the beginning of the present season as at the corresponding dates last year. Were this the case it would be remarkable that all Foreign buyers should, so far, only have had to take from this country 369,000 bales, against 617,000 to the same dates last year, and yet the prices in the European markets should have steadily declined. There are now loading for Great Britain at the Southern ports, 67 vessels, against 64 last year. It is, therefore, evident that that market will be better supplied hereafter.

Crop—The reports this week of our traveling correspondent come from the black loam districts of the State of Mississippi, along the Big Black River, Holmes County, and from the bottoms of the Mississippi itself. In these sections the yield is fair, and allowing for the increased breadth of land under cultivation, crops equal to those of last year are generally gathered. On the other hand, from all uplands and sandy lands, and from districts which suffered from the storms, the reports read badly, an average falling off of one-fourth being generally admitted. There is, therefore, nothing in the week's advices to affect materially the crop question, and it would be unsafe to reckon on much over 3,000,000 bales, especially as, whatever the crop may ultimately prove, this is certain to be the prevalent idea till towards the close of the season, and it will, no doubt, prove near enough the truth for all practical purposes.

Prices—In our last we argued that without reference to the question of the ultimate capability of the present crop of Cotton to supply the world's wants, the extreme confidence shown in the article by planters (and we might have added, by factors and local speculators) rendered it problematical if any further decline could be obtained; and, on the other hand, probable that speculation might eventually get the upper hand. This tendency has been further developed in the last day or two, notwithstanding the slight decline at Liverpool advised by the *Africa*. It had been considered that, with so stringent a Money market in Europe, the advices sent hence of fine weather for securing the crop, the excessive receipts at the ports, and the accumulating stock, might cause a serious decline at Liverpool; and in view of this danger the more cautious operators held aloof till it had passed. Liverpool, however, has been better sustained than there was any reason to expect, owing mainly to the late decided change for the better in the Money market, and there is, therefore, now greater confidence felt in the execution of orders for Great Britain, and prices have an upward tendency."

FISH—The market is still quiet, yet quoted steady, for the various kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is rather sparingly supplied, while the demand is good and prices favor factors. The sales, since our last, embrace about 12,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 40
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50
Favorite and Extra State	6 50@ 6 80
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 55@ 6 75
Extra Michigan	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 85@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is scarce and needed. Superfine to extra commands from $6 45@$7 75 ℔ bbl.; 450 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern is in lively demand, and is on the advance. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,800 barrels low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 05@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 12½ for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and infirm, at $3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $16 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $2@$2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite freely sought after, and is advancing. The amount offered is limited. The sales reported since our last have not exceeded 22,500 bushels, including ordinary to choice Western Red, the former at $1 49; and choice Southern White at from $1 75@$1 77 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, mainly at 88c. ℔ bushel; 2,500 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are salable and steady, at 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 47c.@48c. for State; 44c.@46c. for Jersey, and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, and is quoted at $1 05@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is unchanged. There were sales reported of about 24,500 bushels at 68c.@70c. for unsound; 72c.@73c. for Mixed, delivered; 74c.@75c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 74c.@76c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 1,000 bales River at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 90c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are scarce and wanted at strengthening rates.

HOPS—New continue quite plenty and heavy at from 7c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales of 140 tons Scotch Pig have been reported at $29 50@$30 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼@$1 37½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Remains quiet at unchanged rates.

LEATHER—Is arriving slowly, while it is in good request, and held with increasing firmness.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair demand at steady prices, 90c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand are still very moderate at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, 80c.; Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@54c.; and Clayed Cuba, nominal, for sour and sweet, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits do. is plenty and quite heavy, at 42½c.@44c., according to quantity, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Remain in slack request at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, at, however, easier prices. The sales reported since our last consist of about 750 bbls., in lots, at $18 87½@$19 for old Mess; $19 37½@$19 50 for new do.; and $17@$17 37½ for new prime, ℔ barrel. No old prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in good request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 425 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to prime, at 12¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $9@$11 for Country Mess; $10@$11 50 for repacked do.; $14@$14 75 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $17@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 21c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 27c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There have been 130 tcs. of common to choice, sold at from $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales of 150 boxes Castile transpired at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are heavy and irregular, with generally more sellers than buyers.

SUGARS—The demand is fair; prices appear firm. The sales reported since our last embrace about 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. prime changed hands at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Is less active, without change in prices. The sales reported since Friday last include 85 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@15c.; 147 bales Havana at 27½c.@36c.; 50 bales Maryland on p. t.; 56 cases Seedleaf at 12c.; and 30 cases Florida at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of about 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at from 51c.@52c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Appeared quite depressed and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 15.

Cotton generally unchanged. Sales to-day, 7,000 bales. Sales on Saturday, 800. Middling 11¾c.@12c. Molasses in limited demand at 63½c. Corn active at 80c. Pork buoyant at $16 75. Lard quiet at 11¼c. Exchange on London 8⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 15.

Sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 2,700 bales at an advance of ⅛c. Good Middling is quoted at 12c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$500 Lehigh Mort. 6s, 98; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, 61½; $3,000 City Warrants, 97; $3,000 City Railroad 6s, 91; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, 76½; 73 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½; 2 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 51¾; 7 do., 63¾; 200 Reading Railroad, 41¾; 50 Long Island Railroad, 13¼; 2 Bank of Pennsylvania, 111½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112¼; Phila. 6s, 90¾@91; Phila. Railroad 6s, 90¾@91¼; Phila. 6s, new, 95¾@94; Penn. 5s, 84@84¼; Reading R. R., 41¾@41⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 81@81½; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '60, 89¾; Penn. Railroad, 47½@47¾; Morris Canal, 15@15½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 68@69; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17@18; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 27½@28; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 12@13; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 71½@73¼; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., 50¾@51; Long Island, 12¾@13¼; Vicksburg, 5¼@6¾; Girard Bank, 11¾@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼; Union Canal, 3@3¼; New-Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11½@12.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Grapeshot, from Rio Janeiro—Dr. L. S. Maice, Donna F. C. Maice, Master E. A. Maice, Master L. A. Maice, Miss C. de Sam Maice.

In bark Wildfire, from Vera Cruz—Dr. J. F. Kilburn, D. B. Thomson, lady and 2 daughters.

In schr. Yorktown, from Laguayra—Mr. Lucas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 18	Sun sets	4 34	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 56	Gov. Island	10 41	Hell Gate	12 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

Cleared.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Robinson, Glasgow, W. Lawrence. Brigs Factor, Titus, Providence, Young & Co.; Amanda Jane, Gove, Cardenas, I. B. Gager; C. Woodward, Cuba, Sagua la Grande, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Hull, Charleston, C. Nickley & G. R. Smith; Smith, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; James Jones, Smith, Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman & Co.; F. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, master; Hiawatha, Beebe, Franklin, Peck, Church & Co.; Matilda, Lamberton, Gonaives, Phinney & Bartlett; E. Kidder, Nathan, Savannah, J. R. Gilmore; Charger, Rogers, St. Mary's; ——, Amandus, Vanderbilt, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Connecticut, Lowery, Lavacca, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Mobile, Howes, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Humming Bird, (Br.) Chisholm, Londonderry, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.; Col. J. McRae, Park, Wilmington, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Propellers Piedmont, Post, ——, H. B. Cromwell; Mass. Nichols, Philadelphia, ——.

Arrived.

Ship Hellespont, Kennard, Havre Nov. 1, with mdse. and 150 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Experienced heavy weather, sprung lower masts, and lost maintopgallantmast.

Ship J. W. Fannin, Briggs, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. Had 3 passengers.

Ship Arkwright, (of Portsmouth,) Davis, Punta Rassa Nov. 24, via Key West, 1st inst., and Old Point Comfort 13th inst., with U. S. troops—vessel to master.

Ship Toulon, Upshur, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson. Has had very heavy weather, split sails, stove deck load of molasses, and received damage to rigging.

Ship Thomas Perkins, (of Boston,) Higgins, New-Orleans, and 12 ds. from the Belize, with mdse. to master.

Bark Grapeshot, Clark, Rio de Janeiro Nov. 1, with coffee to H. Eyre—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with barks Lapwing, for Baltimore; J. H. Milley, for New-Orleans; Parthian, for New-York; Baltimore, for Baltimore, and brig Meteor, for Mobile. Dec. 7, lat. 36 25, lon. 74 W., boarded schr. Wm. Wilson, 9 ds. from Boston for Porto Rico.

Bark John J. Palmer, Turner, Rio Janeiro Oct. 21, via Hampton Roads 14th inst., where she put in on account of head winds, with coffee to Oelrichs & Co. The J. J. P. has experienced heavy weather, carried away maintopmast, split sails, &c.

Bark Albertine, Barton, Havana 8 ds., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Brazileira, Baxter, Rio Janeiro Nov. 3, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.—vessel to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Sld. in co. with brig Alravela, for New-York.

Bark Ilva, Foster, Maracaibo Nov. 22, and the Bar 1st inst., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Wildfire, Marschalk, Vera Cruz Nov. 28, with specie, deer skins, &c., to Hargous Bros. Experienced heavy S. to N. W. gales in the lat. of Charleston.

Bark Francis Secor, King, St. Marks 16 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Bark Theodore (Curtis, of Frankfort,) Edmonds, Havana 3d inst., with sugar to master. Experienced heavy weather, carried away foretopsail yard, split sails, &c.

Bark Corilla, Chase, Rio Janeiro Nov. 1, with coffee to Johnson & Lowden. Sld. in co. with barks Tidal Wave and J. B. Lancaster, for New-Orleans, and Morning Star, for Montevideo.

Bark Clara B. Sufil, (new,) Ensalada, Brookhaven, in ballast to master. Was towed to the City by steamtug Island Belle.

Brig Suwannee, (of Camden,) Singlehurst, St. Marks 17 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Anderson & Co. Nov. 24, Wm. Smith, second mate, of Sweden, aged 28 years, died.

Brig Kate Heath, Ketchum, Cardenas 5th inst., with molasses to Mora & Nephew.

Brig Thomas B. Watson, (of Philadelphia,) Wortemeyer, Porto Cabello 18 ds., with hides, &c., to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Emma, Pitts, Para 28 ds., with hides, &c., to Carering, Bento & Co.

Brig Lucretia, (of Boston,) Wallace, Montego Bay, Jam. Nov. 26, with logwood, &c., and 5 passengers, to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Wm. Moore, (of Bangor,) [illegible], Jeremie, St. Domingo, Dec. 2, with coffee, cocoa and logwood to H. Becker & Graeves—vessel to Pillsbury & [illegible].

Schr. Yorktown, Hubbard, Laguayra via Barcelona Nov. 27, with hides, fustic, &c., to F. Roberts & Co.—vessel to Kibby & McKee.

Schr. Enchantress, Jayne, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Louisa, (of Eastport,) Grand Manan, N. B., 15 ds., with fish to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Mary, Robinson, Newbern, with naval stores to master.

Schr. El Dorado, Norton, Newbern, with naval stores to master.

Schr. J. J. Weldon, Smith, Wilmington, Del., with flour to Allen & Paxson.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Buckley, Glastenbury, Conn.

Schr. Arctic, Wilson, Alexandria.

Schr. Wake, Wainwright, Wilmington.

Schr. Ney, Ward, Baltimore.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston.

Schr. Emeline, Miner, Providence.

Schr. White Cloud, Chase, Richmond.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Voorhes, Richmond.

Propeller Georges Creek, Gager, Baltimore 30 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Ironsides, Vandiver, Philadelphia.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Propeller Decatur, Geer, Norwich.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

Sailed.

Ships Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool; Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool—and anchored at S. W. Spit.

Below.

Barks Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah; Trojan, (Br.) from St. Kitts. Also, 1 ship and 3 brigs.

Memoranda.

The clipper ship Electric Spark, 1,500 tons, is now on the Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship Troy, lately ashore on the Jersey flats, was taken this (Tuesday) afternoon, on the Sectional Dock for examination.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 16—Arr., barks Brunette and Mary E. Fox, Cardenas; brig May Queen, Matanzas; ship Noonday, Calcutta. Also arr., steamer City of New-York, from Philadelphia. In a gale on Monday, 15th, was obliged to throw overboard the deck load, consisting of [illegible] and 20 boxes of glassware.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 14, off Cape St. Augustine, brig Allavela, from [illegible] for New-York.

Dec. 1, lat. 34 25, lon. 69 45, schr. Astrea, from [illegible].

Dec. 3, off Cape Antonio, brig Isis, from Greytown for New-York.

Dec. 6, lat. 34 34, lon. 69 12, was boarded clipper ship Skylark, 98 days from Calcutta for Boston. Same time was passed ship Victor, 98 days from Calcutta for New-York.

Dec. 7, lat. 35 40, lon. 65 30, schr. Eastern Belle, 10 days from New-York.

Dec. 7, Castle Island bearing N. W. 20 miles, brig [illegible] ward, Tracy, from Jeremie for New-York.

Dec. 9, lat. 36, lon. 74 30, was seen a large steamship steering S.

Dec. 10, lat. 31 05, lon. 78, was seen bark Jenny Lind, bound N.

Dec. 11, no lat. &c., was exchanged signals with a bark-rig [illegible] S. W., having a deck load of spars.

Dec. 12, lat. 34 35, lon. 74 30, bark Lamartine, fm. [illegible] for Baltimore.

Dec. 15, lat. 36 10, 10 miles N. of Hatteras, schr. [illegible] Ann, from Baltimore for Turks Island.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Nov. 3, ships Susan E. Howell, [illegible] from Liverpool for Callao, disg.; Spirit of the Times, Klein, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, ldg.; Nebraska, Swasey, from Liverpool, disg.; Clarendon, McGilvery, from Callao for Cork, disg.; Amazon, Clark, fm. Buenos Ayres for New-Orleans, ldg.; Walter Lord, [illegible] Newport, Wales, disg.; Floating Zephyr, [illegible] Times, Leach, from Sydney, N. S. W.; barks [illegible] Lemon, from Buenos Ayres, wtg.; Virginian, [illegible] from Richmond, disg.; [illegible] St. Marys, Fla., for Cork, ldg.; J. C. [illegible] ola, from St. Mary, Fla., for New-Orleans, ldg.; [illegible] Wilson, from Bahia for Baltimore, ldg.; Rover, Van [illegible] from Glasgow for New-Orleans, ldg.; Mary Sawyer, [illegible] lett, from Pernambuco, wtg.; [illegible] and for New-Orleans, ldg.; J. Carver, [illegible] wtg.; Missionia, Burges, from Baltimore, disg.; [illegible] der, Simmons, from Richmond, disg.; White Cloud, Sanders, from Bahia, wtg.; brigs Sarah, Gibbs, from [illegible] for Boston, ldg.; Fannie, ——, from Montevideo; [illegible] Pollux, ——, from New-York.

At Jeremie, St. Domingo, Dec. 2, brigs Edward, [illegible] from St. Thomas for New-York next day; Umpire, [illegible] don, from and for Boston in 10 ds.; schrs. Geo. [illegible] Snow, from Porto Rico for Boston in 10 ds.; [illegible] Adams, do. do.

At Montevideo, Nov. 20, brigs Ida, Rayuza, Hutchinson, for New-York in 10 ds.; Mt. Vernon, Johnson, do. in a few ds.; Willamet, ——, for do., gone up the Lake to load.

At Porto Cabello, Nov. 28, schr. Bowman, from New-York, just arr.

At Laguayra, Nov. 28, bark Thomas Dallett, of Philadelphia.

At Para, Nov. 24, brigs Mary Bailey, for New-Haven in 3 ds.; Lauretta, from New-York, just arr.